The Literary Digest

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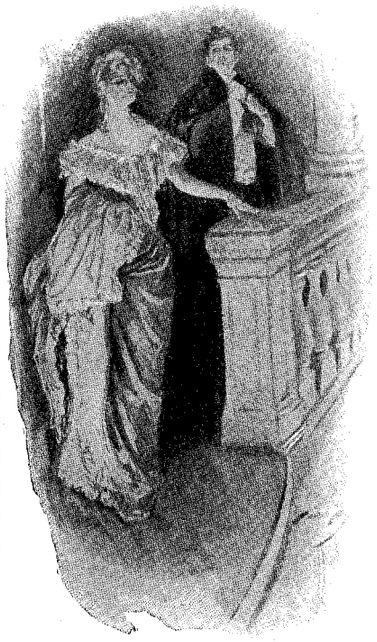

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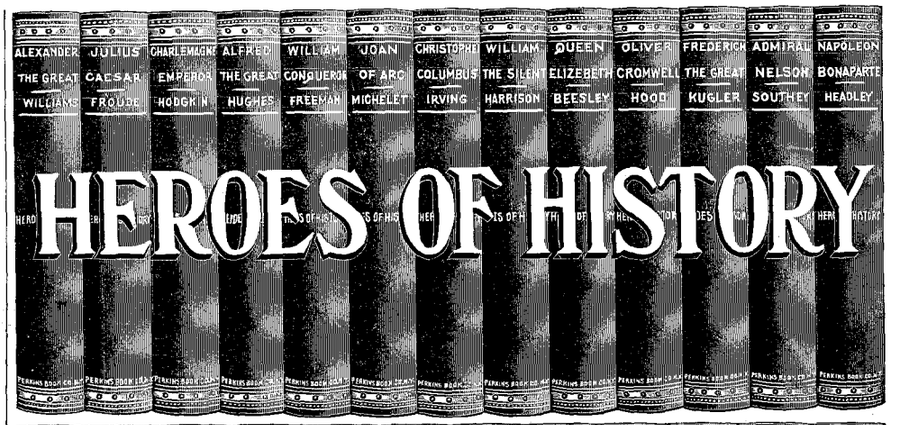

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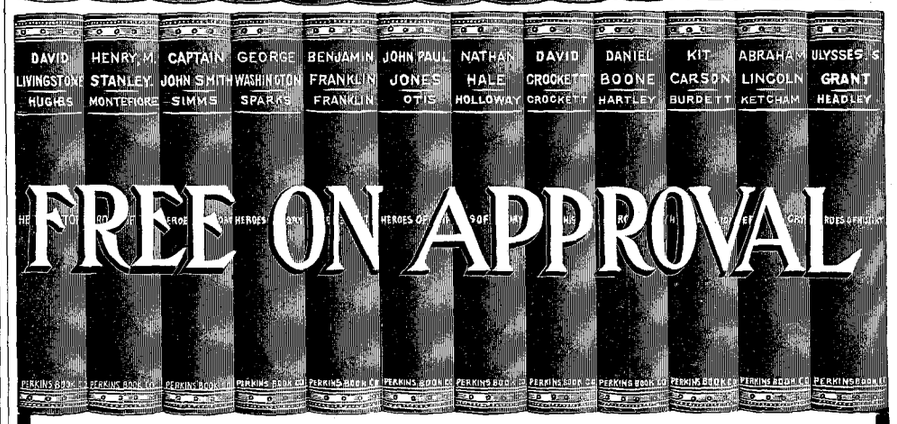

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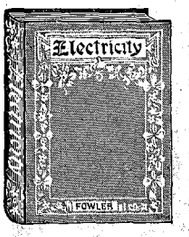

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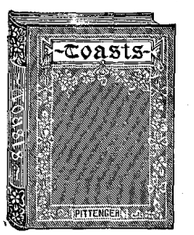

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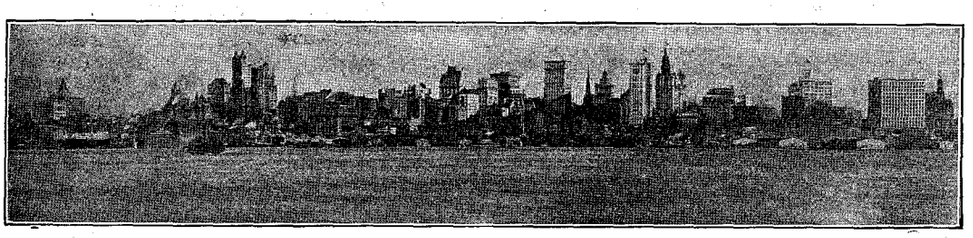

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRUM CASE.

THE chorus of objection which the President's negro policy has raised in the South has seemingly extended to the United States Senate, if the adverse action of the Senate committee on commerce on the Crum appointment is a sufficient indication. Washington correspondents say that it is, and they report that prominent Senators have assured the President that the Senate is loath to thrust negro office-holders upon unwilling Southern communities, and have advised him to withdraw the nomination. The President, however, can not find that there is any other objection to Dr. Crum except his color, and does not think that that would incapacitate him for performing the duties of collector of the port of Charleston; so he has told the senatorial emissaries, according to the Washington correspondents, that he will not withdraw the appointment, and that if the Senate takes no action on it, as is threatened, he will make Crum a recess appointee.

This dispute between the President and the Senate, which is under Republican control, does not seem to extend to the party press. The Republican press support the President, and most of the independent papers in the North are with him. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"Dr. Crum's nomination was one eminently fit to be made, and there is no legitimate, respectable, entertainable ground for 'turning it down.' We hope the President will not withdraw the appointment. He will be upheld by earnest and just citizens in demanding a vote in the Senate. Defeat in a good cause is not in the least humiliating. The principles of the American Government abundantly justify—in fact, impose—the course taken by the President. Let the Senate openly accept responsibility for obstructing it."

One of the strongest supporters of the President in this matter is the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). Its Washington correspondent reminds Mr. Roosevelt's critics of a few things in the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Roosevelt is not the last President who will sit in the White House. Other men are going to compete for possession or control of the place of power he now holds. Ten million negroes—one-eighth of the population—are not going to disappear with the fall of Crum. Ambitious politicians, struggling for the Presidency, are not going to ignore the negro; they can not afford to do so, whether they would like to or not, when in twenty States and two Territories outside of the solid South the colored voters range in number from 2,700 in little Rhode Island to nearly 52,000 in Pennsylvania, and 75,000 in Kentucky. No constitutional amendment can be so ingeniously framed, no statute made so iron-bound, in any Southern State as to preclude the possibility that some patronage will go to the negroes by way, at least, of impressing the negroes in the North. But if it is made plain that the choice of colored men to be thus honored will not be from the best class because the Southern white people will not tolerate such a recognition of personal merit, the human scum which rose to the surface under reconstruction will surely rise again. Meanwhile, the opportunity for heading off the worst evils heretofore charged against negro office-holding will have gone by, and the South will have only itself to blame for letting it slip.

"But the Southern agitator retorts: 'Then we shall resort once more to the shotgun, the torch, and the midnight whip.' Granted, and with what result?

"All that has prevented the execution of the threat, repeatedly made during the last few years, of cutting down the representation of Southern States in Congress to correspond with the changed civic conditions locally has been a lack of the pressure of public sentiment in the dominant party. That lack has in turn been due to a dread on the part of the Northern people of reawakening the animosities of a generation ago. The North, whose better element has sympathized with the feeling of the South against the political outrages of the carpet-bag era, is slow to move, but its inertia must not be mistaken for sleep now, any more than in the later fifties. Let the aggressions of the South pass a certain point, and there will be a response that must bring trouble in its train. It is the Northern friends of the South who most dread to see this come; for hand-in-hand with such measures as the Crumpacker resolution, aimed at those States of the South which have boldly effaced the negro's civic rights under the forms of law, will come measures for the federal control of elections, aimed at those States in which personal intimidation still remains the chief weapon for the defense of white supremacy."

The Southern press, as might be expected, are advising the President to take the back track. Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"The rejection of this nomination should be instructive to the whole country. It should remind the American people that these race problems should be elevated from the domain of partizan contention and dealt with in a broadly patriotic spirit. If it but do this, the President's policy of forcing unwelcomed appointments upon the Southern people will not have been without some energy for good. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will now recognize the error he has made and promptly attempt to correct it. 'Twould be wise in him to withdraw the nomination of Crum and to supplement the withdrawal by appointing a white postmaster to succeed Minnie Cox at the town of Indianola in the State of Mississippi."

And the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"There is no longer political rime or reason in President Roosevelt hanging to Crum. The Senate Republican committee on commerce has eliminated Crum by refusing to recommend the confirmation of the nomination, and now, more than ever, is the Crum case a fair test of the President's true attitude toward the South in the matter of appointments. The way has been opened for Mr. Roosevelt to meet the issue, and he should have every reason for being glad to close the untoward incident. The whole thing hinges on the President's willingness to waive any scruples of pique or pugnacity of temperament and do the right thing at the right time."

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MR. BAER AGAIN UNDER CRITICISM.

"IT is not pleasant and it is not convenient to be the target at which all public denunciation is aimed," remarked Mr. Baer in the course of his speech before the strike commission on February 12, and then in the same speech, a few minutes later, he indulged in some sarcastic flings at the National Civic Federation that have brought down upon his head still more of the "public denunciation" that he finds unpleasant and inconvenient. He related how the operators met the Federation, whom he described as "distinguished gentlemen, some bishops, and others dressed like bishops, and many that we did not know," who "sat there, wisely looking on—not one of them, with the exception of Senator Hanna and a few of the labor leaders (two of them, I believe) offering any advice—but, puffing good cigars, they seemed to enjoy the discussion which was carried on principally between Mr. Mitchell and myself." A sub-committee was appointed by the Federation, and, after several meetings, a report was prepared:

"Strange to say, the Civic Federation never convened to hear that report. At a crucial time, when they had heard our discussions before them, and we had met the committee which they had appointed, they did not even have the small courtesy to hear the report that that committee was willing to make, even tho it would be a report of no ability to agree. Nor did they have the manly purpose to meet again and render to each side the services which they proclaimed to the public they wanted to render, namely, the power of conciliation, and the effort, by honest talk, to bring men together. But for the mere purpose of saving their faces, for fear no advantage for the time being could come to the particular interests they represented, they never convened.

"One of the distinguished gentlemen connected with that Civic Federation, whose vocation almost prohibits me from criticizing him, has contented himself with saying that if Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Baer could have been eliminated from the situation, the Civic Federation might have accomplished results. Not unless the Civic Federation is born again."

The indignation of Senator Hanna and Oscar S. Straus, two of the most prominent members of the Federation, was stirred by these slurring remarks. "I believe the American people have such a profound contempt for Mr. Baer that anything he may say on that subject will not be accorded any consideration," declared Mr. Hanna to a press representative, and he added:

"The reason we did not meet to hear that report was that we were advised by one of the railroad presidents that it would be useless. Mr. Thomas, president of the board of directors of the Erie Railroad, which is one of the coal-carrying roads, is the gentleman who advised me that the Federation would be wasting time in assembling and hearing the report of the committee. He explained that no good would come of it and that the operators would not yield. For that reason the Federation did not meet to hear the report; and I repeat that I do not care what Mr. Baer says about it."

Mr. Straus, in a newspaper interview, intimated that Mr. Baer was guilty of an untruth, and intimated further that he was responsible for the coal strike. Mr. Straus said:

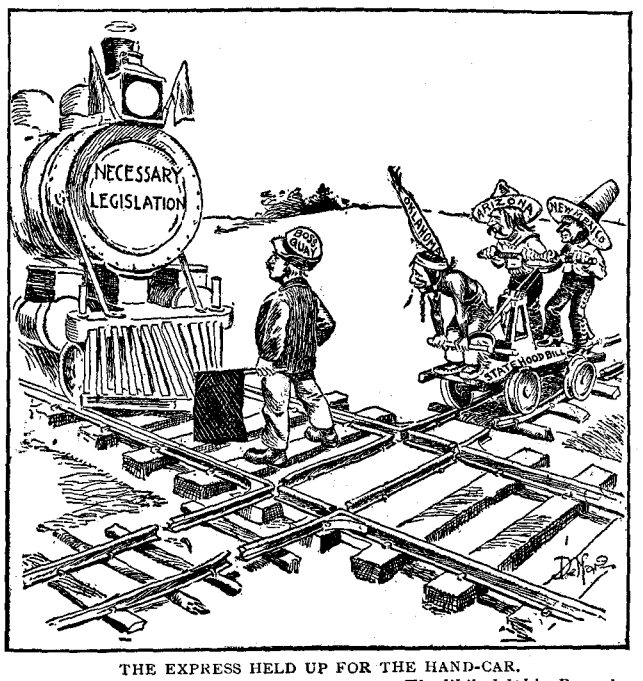
"I regret to say that Mr. Baer's statements regarding the Civic Federation are incorrect as to facts and misleading in deduction. I trust for the sake of truth that his other arguments are more in keeping with facts. I can only attribute his attack to a defective memory or a clouded imagination.

"The Civic Federation did everything in its power to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, and after repeated efforts succeeded in having the operators confer with the miners. Had Mr. Baer been willing to make the concessions he offered yesterday at the time of his coming before the Civic Federation I feel quite sure there would have been no coal strike."

Mr. Baer is "the Mephistopheles of the whole strike tragedy," declares the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *American* says: "There is no subject that involves the rights of labor and capital, or the general welfare, on which the American people will listen to Mr. Baer with respect. The most charitable view that can be taken of him is that he is a monomaniac living in the delusion that property is divinely commissioned to do as it likes." The New York *Mail and Express*, which has sympathized more with the operators than with the men during the controversy, feels that Mr. Baer is wrong this time. It says:

"The good effect of Mr. Baer's moderate and logical address before the coal commission, and of his proposition for a settlement, promptly rejected by Mitchell, has been spoiled by the attack on the Civic Federation. That useful agency, which is composed of an eminently sensible as well as patriotic body of men, might have done at the start what the President's commission is doing now. It stood ready to do it, and would have done it if it had not been shut out of the whole affair by the refusal of the operators to make the slightest concession."

THE TERRIBLE CHINESE WARFARE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



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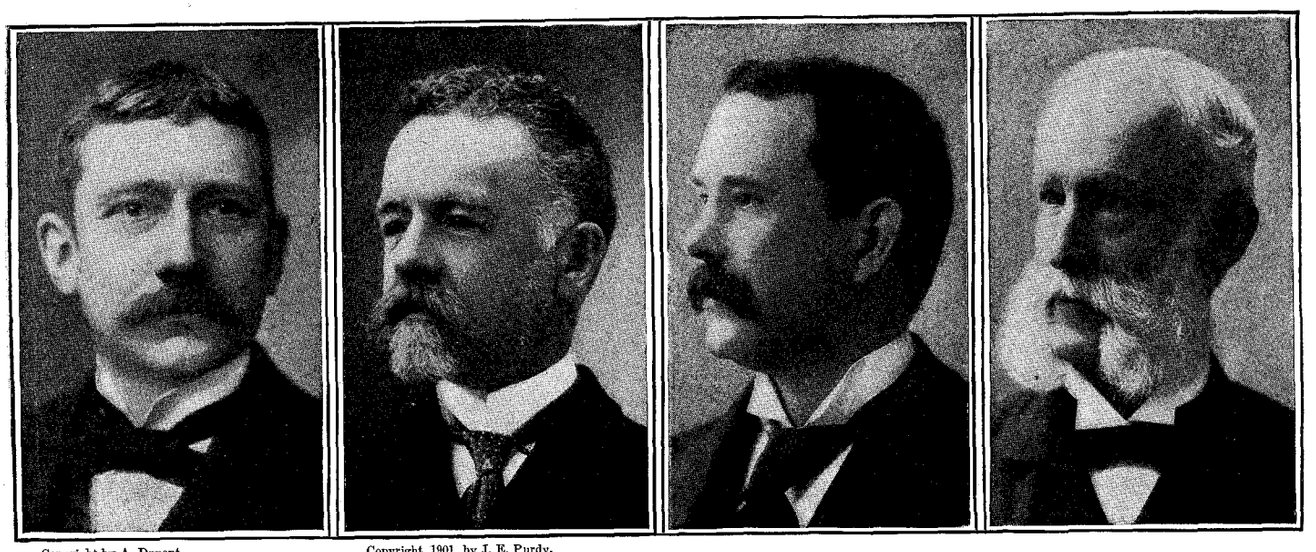

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SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT.
Little, if any, criticism of his selection as a commissioner is heard.

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SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.
Doubt is cast on his ability to view the boundary question impartially.

SENATOR GEORGE TURNER.
The fact that he is from the Northwest prompts the criticism that he is prejudiced.

GEN. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Counsel for the American side. One of the greatest living authorities on the question.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

BIAS OF OUR ALASKA COMMISSIONERS.

"IT is not likely that England will get anything she is not entitled to from that trio," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting upon the selection of Secretary Root, Senator Lodge, and Senator Turner to represent the United States on the Alaskan boundary commission. Gen. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, is probably the greatest living authority in the United States on the disputed boundary, and everybody appears to think that his selection as counsel for the American side of the case is the best possible one. But even our own papers think that the United States commissioners are a little too prejudiced in favor of the United States claim—especially Senator Lodge. "President Roosevelt ought not to appoint him to the place," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); "his public utterances against the Canadian claim have been too sweeping and emphatic to enable him to act with an open mind." And the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) says, similarly: "He has been playing for years to the gallery where the England-haters sit, and to the determination of this boundary question he does not bring the judicial mind. If our recollection is not at fault, he said only last year that the Canadians should never get one square inch of the tract to which they lay claim, and spoke of their claim as impudent." As Senator Turner is from the State of Washington, he is also probably prejudiced in favor of our claim, thinks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), leaving Secretary Root as the only commissioner to approach the question with an open mind. "We believe we have an excellent case," adds the same paper, "but for that very reason the ground does not exist for appointing as judicial commissioners men who may be suspected of an unwillingness to settle the question upon its merits. It is to be hoped that the commission will prove better than its peculiar composition would lead one to anticipate."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls all such talk "absurd," and thinks the commissioners will award the decision to the right side, which, however, it is careful to add, is our own. It says:

"Some Canadian newspapers criticize the reported choice of these members of the commission on the ground that they are prejudiced. That is absurd. Mr. Foster, who was a member of the joint high commission, has made a careful study of the question, and may have expressed an opinion. But that is immaterial on the part of the counsel of the United States. Mr. Lodge has expressed an opinion in a speech, but would be quick to change it if any reasons were presented to justify such a change. Secretary Root and Senator Turner have not, so far as is known, said anything on the subject.

"No intelligent American who has any knowledge of the facts doubts for a moment that the United States is rightfully and honestly in possession of Alaska, as the boundary is now understood. At the same time, if Canada can furnish any sound reasons for changing that view, the Americans, particularly those whose names are mentioned for members of the commission, will be quick to recognize those reasons and give them due weight. But while the Canadians have talked vigorously on the subject, they have produced no good reason to support their claims. This will afford them an opportunity. They can make out the best case possible, and the people of the civilized world will be able to judge of its worth.

"It does not seem possible that any facts can be produced on the Canadian side; but if they have any, they will not find better judges to weigh the evidence than those talked of for the United States members of the commission."

BEEF TRUST AND SHERMAN LAW.

WHETHER the injunction against the "beef trust" is an encouraging victory for the people of the United States, as the New York *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Baltimore *American*, and many other papers think, or "nothing less than a blow in the face of progress," as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares, remains to be seen; but the press are well-nigh unanimous in the former opinion. This suit against the beef-packers was begun last May, and a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court in Chicago on the 20th of that month forbidding the defendants from doing any of the unlawful acts in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman act that were alleged in the complaint. The case has been under argument and consideration ever since, and on Wednesday of last week Judge Grosscup made the injunction permanent. The alleged beef "trust" differs from the steel, oil, sugar, and other "trusts" in being a combination of separate and distinct concerns in trade agreements, so that this decision has less general bearing on the question of trusts than it would have had if it applied to a trust built on modern lines. Some papers believe that the beef-packers will now simply unite into one concern similar to the other big "trusts," and proceed with their operations much the same as

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before. It is expected also that they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court. Judge Grosscup said, in part:

"There can be no doubt that the agreement of the defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle is a combination in restraint of trade; so also their agreement to bid up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when the shipments have arrived. The same result follows when we turn to the combination of defendants to fix prices upon and restrict the quantities of meat shipped to their agents or their customers. Such agreements can be nothing less than restrictions upon competition, and, therefore, combination in restraint of trade; and thus viewed, the petition as an entirety makes out a case under the Sherman act.

"It may be true that the way of enforcing any decree under this petition is beset with difficulties, and that a literal enforcement may result in vexatious interference with defendant's affairs. But, in the inquiry before me, I am not at liberty to stop before such considerations. The Sherman act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is the law of the land, and to the law as it stands both court and people must yield obedience.

"The demurrer is overruled and the motion for preliminary injunction granted."

The New York *Mail and Express* recommends this decision to the attention of the critics of our judiciary. It says:

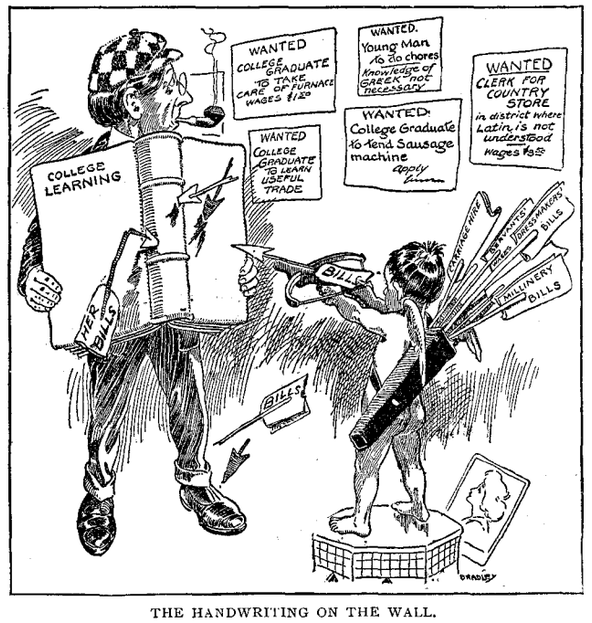
"There has never been the slightest ground for the impudent assertion that the United States courts were 'on the side of the trusts.' None of the federal courts have ever had any other motive than to get at the law and facts in every case before them, and to vindicate right and establish justice. The Grosscup decision is only a new proof of the disposition of the federal judiciary to defend every public right, as well as every private right, that is brought in question."

But the New York *Evening Post* does not look for much result:

"To infer that an act which is prohibited by law and enjoined by the courts will not be performed would be contrary to experience. In this case, there were large profits to be obtained by a combination of the butchers and packers to put an end to competition in the buying of cattle and in the selling of meats. The men in the combination do not consider it wrong to make such an agreement. They see dozens of other combinations operating on the same principle, some of which are more extensive than their own. They are prompted by the prospect of gain to find ways to circumvent the law, and they are not restrained therefrom by any moral consideration. The Interstate Commerce act forbids the making of secret rates and the giving of rebates by railway companies, yet the law has been systematically and continuously violated from the day of its enactment till a very recent date, and is probably violated in some parts of the country now. One of the complaints against the beef men was that they were receiving secret rebates from the railways. Are we warranted, then, in supposing that the beef combination will be broken up, or that the acts complained of will cease, merely because a federal judge has issued an injunction against them? It would be contrary to all that we know of similar combines to suppose so. What form the beef combination will next take we can not foresee, but it may be a combination like the sugar trust or the steel trust. The amount of money at stake is too large to be surrendered at the end of the first engagement."

The Buffalo *News* thinks that "trust-busters" who are feeling pessimistic should now look up:

"Trust-busters are generally in a state of discouragement over the situation of the people unless they are themselves leading the people up to divine regions of light and liberty, and all that. But the common man may be well content that his case against combines is in the best and ablest hands that it has ever been in since the combine rose to threaten the welfare of the business world, hands of men that are just and fearless and immensely strong. If the nation supports the President and his chief legal adviser, there will be no complaint about the supremacy of any trust in the commerce of this country. A good start has been made toward proving this belief to be reasonable."



THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

WHY should President Eliot look farther to discover a reason for the college graduate's gun-shyness?—*The Chicago News.*

CONSIDERING what the President has just had to say about unmarried persons, this would seem to be Mark Hanna's opportunity to take a stand which would give him the solid bachelor vote.—*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, says that educated men are slow to marry. He failed to add that married men are soon educated.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY the real reason why more college men do not marry should be sought in a certain preference of the girls for men who don't know quite so much.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

PRESIDENT ELIOT has much to say about the decline in the birth-rate, yet his university keeps turning out bachelors and putting a premium on bachelor degrees.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW PLEA FOR THE OFFICE-SEEKER.

HOW will the President be able to repulse the man with a large family?—*The Chicago News.*

IT is among the upper ten that President Eliot finds the lowest birth-rate. The berth-rate for upper ten in a Pullman-car is also lower than for lower ten, paradoxical as it may sound.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SHAKESPEARE wasn't much of a man. He raised a very small family.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

BY way of emphasizing his statements in regard to the dwindling of families, President Eliot might point out that the Democratic family has shrunk frightfully in recent years and that the Populist family has become wholly extinct.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE is no doubt that if all the large families turn out and support President Roosevelt in 1904 Senator Hanna's negro pension bill will look like the little end of nothing.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME "RACE SUICIDE" SKITS.

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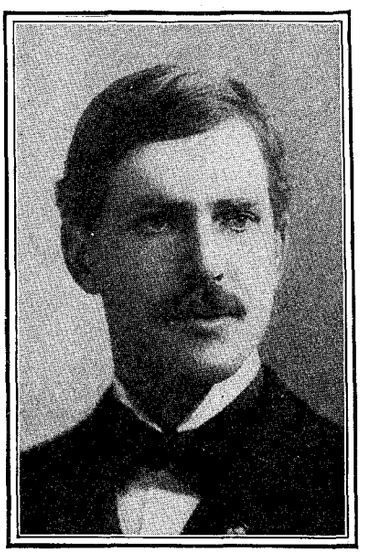
MR. BRYAN'S "BOOM" OF GOVERNOR GARVIN.

FEW of the Democratic newspapers have waxed very enthusiastic as yet over Mr. Bryan's suggestion of Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, for the Democratic nomination for President next year. Most of the other papers do not take it seriously. One of the Democratic papers to indorse the suggestion is the Jefferson City *Democrat*, which says: "If we go east of Ohio for our candidate, give us Garvin. He is a democratic Democrat, and is giving Rhode Island the best administration she has ever had. The West can cheerfully and loyally support Garvin, for he is in love with Democratic ideals and in league with Democratic principles. The Democrats must nominate a man of that character if they mean to elect a President in 1904. It is a trifle singular that the wise men of the East seem to have overlooked Governor Garvin." Mr. Bryan, in his indorsement of Governor Garvin, says that some of the Democrats who have been "mentioned" in the East "have not made any public statements of their opinions, and the Democratic party does not really know where they stand." Governor Garvin, he adds, "not only has that advantage," but "he has also the prestige of having carried his State at the last election," a qualification "which is lacking in the case of the other candidates."



JAMES R. GARFIELD,
"Commissioner of Corporations" in the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

Governor Garvin expresses appreciation of Mr. Bryan's compliment, but he says that "it has no significance to speak of, as Mr. Bryan has named others in the same way." Governor Garvin was elected by a plurality of about 8,000 in a total vote of nearly 60,000. The suggestion "is not to be taken very seriously," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) declares that "Mr. Bryan's gentle praise of Governor Garvin is intended to shame those Democrats who mention for the Presidency such men as Richard Olney, who takes fees from big corporations, Arthur P. Gorman, who hobnobs with rich men, and Alton B. Parker, who is at the head of the judiciary of New York, and consequently *persona non grata* among all who mistrust laws and courts as inimical to the 'dear people.'" "Mr. Bryan shows his customary shrewdness in picking out his Presidential candidate," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). It adds:

"Governor Garvin's political principles, it is needless to say, are in full accord with those of Mr. Bryan. He supported the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and has been known as an advocate of a mild form of Socialism. The platform on which he ran for governor last fall opposed all favors to corporations, demanded the initiative and referendum, favored municipal ownership of all public utilities, 3-cent street-car fares, and the election of Senators by the people. Governor Garvin was elected by the labor vote in Rhode Island uniting with the Democratic vote. A strike on the street-car lines in Providence in 1902 compelled Governor Kimball to call out the militia to preserve order. This angered the laboring men, and in revenge they voted for Dr. Garvin for governor, electing him by a large majority for Rhode Island.

"Governor Garvin is accordingly an ideal candidate to push to the front as the standard-bearer of the free-silver, Socialistic-inclined Democracy. He is in full accord with Mr. Bryan's views, and he is the only Democrat who gained any laurels in last November's election. Mr. Bryan knows that there is scant probability of his receiving a third nomination to the Presidency. He turns naturally, therefore, to a man who represents his purposes and whom he can at least use to revenge himself on those Democrats who refused to support him in 1896 and 1900."

JAMES R. GARFIELD AS TRUST INVESTIGATOR.

THE "diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management" of corporations that is to be carried on by the new Department of Commerce and Labor is to be in immediate charge of James R. Garfield, of Ohio, who will be commissioner of corporations; and the newspapers appear to think the choice a wise one. "Mr. Garfield is neither a professional politician nor a bookworm," says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), which is familiar with his work in Washington, "but a well-informed man of affairs, who has acquitted himself most satisfactorily in several posts calling for good judgment, prompt decision, and a clear head." The new commissioner is a son of President Garfield, and has made something of a record in the Ohio State senate and the United States Civil Service Commission. Of his work in the Ohio legislature, the Columbus *Dispatch*, published in the State capital, says: "Mr. Garfield made an enviable reputation when he fathered and secured the passage of the corrupt practises act, recently repealed. His purpose was good and for that he will be honored, tho the judgment of the practical politicians was adverse to the measure. His appointment will inspire confidence that the recently enacted law regarding corporations will be enforced honestly and without resort to demagogic display, to the full extent of the powers granted."

A Wall Street view of the new secretary and the commissioner of corporations may be seen in the following comment by *The Wall Street Journal*:

"Much can be said for Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Garfield that is in their favor. No word of criticism has been heard. Mr. Cortelyou has, according to general testimony, made the best President's secretary in the history of the Government, with the possible exception of Daniel S. Lamont, who like Mr. Cortelyou, was also promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, and now holds an important post in one of the great railroad systems. Mr. Garfield is the son of President Garfield, but has made a reputation for himself quite independent of the great name he has inherited. He is a lawyer of some standing; he has a creditable record in Ohio politics, and he has served acceptably on the United States Civil Service Commission.

"It may be said that service as the President's secretary and as civil service commissioner is no special qualification for the offices of Secretary of Commerce and commissioner of corporations. It is not, and there might be some criticism of the President that he has not appointed to these places experts in economic subjects, students of the problems that relate to the expansion of our foreign trade and the regulation of the great industrial corporations, men deeply versed in the statistics of trade and labor. But after all, such experts, invaluable as they are in giving form and direction to theories, are often incapable when it comes to putting these theories into practise in the exercise of executive duties. It is perhaps just as well that the President has chosen men of affairs, of trained executive capacity—men, moreover, whom he knows and whom he can trust.

"They have a great opportunity before them. The expansion of commerce, the regulation of labor, and the application of the principle of publicity to the trusts, are now the three problems which more than any others occupy the minds of the leading nations of the globe, and on their solution depends, in largest possible measure, the destinies of this country. They have it in their power to perform an important service; but it is also true that their opportunities for mischief are infinite. This mischief might be none the less demoralizing to business interests for being unintentional. However, the new department starts out under auspices that give promise of success rather than failure."

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DEVISING A COINAGE FOR THE FILIPINOS.

THE determination of the kind of money that the Filipinos are to use has been one of the most vexing questions that has taxed the congressional mind this winter. The House, by a combination of a minority of the Republican votes with the Democrats, cut the knot by a simple provision that the Filipinos should use United States money, like the rest of us. To the Philippine commission, to the War Department, and to the Senate, however, this arrangement seemed simple in more senses than one, and the Senate has passed a bill setting up for the islands a separate system of coinage that shall be based upon the gold standard and shall, at the same time, be suited to local usage. The provisions of the bill are given in more detail in the paragraphs at the end of this article. The bill also authorizes the calling of an international conference to devise ways of helping the silver countries to establish better currency relations with the gold countries. It seems to be the opinion of the press that the House will accept the Senate bill, and that this scheme of Philippine coinage will prevail.

The Senate measure meets pretty general approval, to judge from the press comment. "The enactment of this law," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "will give to the islands such a uniformity and stability in monetary transactions as they have never had, and contribute materially to their prosperity." And the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.) says similarly:

"Competent observers from America have been telling people at home for a long time that cheap money has been the curse of the islands. One explanation of the cause of hard times in the Philippines has been the almost incredible instability of the currency of the islands. The variations of actual value of money have made business transactions in the Philippine Islands almost a lottery. From December 1, 1901, to December 15, 1902, the proportionate value of silver coins to gold had changed from $2 Mexican for $1 American, to $2.60 Mexican for $1 American. Such instability is destructive to business, but with the new and stable currency an era of prosperity will dawn for the Philippine Islands."

Objection is made, however, by the Buffalo *Express* (anti-imperialist Rep.), which thinks our money is best for the Philippines. It declares:

"Whatever the faults of the present currency of the United States, it has proved to be safe in practise. American money already has been largely introduced in the Philippines and is the standard in fact, despite the efforts to establish a different standard by law. The proposition of the Senate is experimental. The experiment probably will prove successful just so long as the $10,000,000 borrowed to sustain the new currency lasts. When that sum is gone there will be another crash, and the American Congress will be called upon to try something else. The failure may come as quickly as did that of last year's experiment, tho it is likely that the $10,000,000 loan will uphold the currency for two or three years. If the Senate plan is adopted, the Philippines will have their present Mexican currency circulating, as now, at its commercial value, a native peso containing about the same amount of silver as the Mexican dollar, but valued arbitrarily at about 25 cents, and American silver dollars containing only a fraction more coin than the native peso, but worth 100 cents. But Congress is free to experiment on the Filipinos. They are not represented in the body that make laws for them."

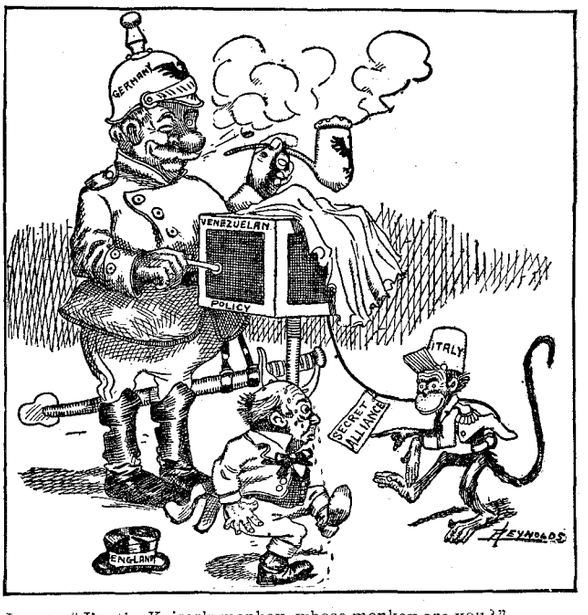
The Senate measure is outlined as follows in the despatches from Washington:

"The bill prescribes that the unit of value in the Philippines shall be the gold peso, of 12 9-10 grains of gold, 9-10 fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the Government in the Philippines shall have coined and ready for circulation not less than 5,000,000 of the silver pesos provided for in the bill. The gold coins of the United States, at the rate of $1 for two pesos, shall be legal tender in the islands.

"The measure also provides for an additional coinage of 75,000,000 silver coins of the denomination of one peso, which shall be legal tender except where provided by contract. Coins of the denomination of 50 centavos, 20 centavos, and of 10 centavos also are provided for, all such coinage to be under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War. The bill also provides for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to maintain the parity of the silver and gold pesos, such certificates outstanding at any one time to be limited to $10,000,000 or 20,000,000 pesos. The Mexican dollar and the Spanish coins heretofore used shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the civil governor of the islands, preference, however, being given to the Philippine coins and certificates. Provision is made for the issuance of silver certificates.

"The option is given for the coinage of the silver pesos, either in Manila or at any mint in the United States, which coins shall bear inscriptions or devices expressing the sovereignty of the United States. The act making any form of money legal tender after December 31, 1903, is repealed."

MOTHER EARTH: "Well, well! I no sooner get one to sleep than all the others wake up." —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*



ITALY: "I'm the Kaiser's monkey, whose monkey are you?" —*The Tacoma Ledger.*

CARTOONS OF A TROUBLOUS TIME.

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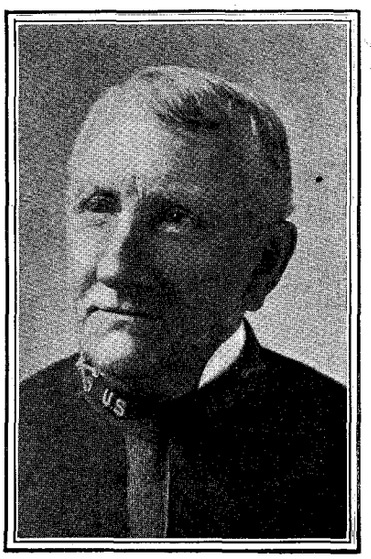
COLONEL PRATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) calls "a matter of national importance," and one that "is certain to arouse a great deal of controversy," is the resignation of Col. Richard H. Pratt as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, following his enforced retirement as colonel. Colonel Pratt has been at the head of the school since the time that he founded it, nearly twenty-five years ago, and altho he is over sixty, and altho he has seen some forty years of service, he remained until very recently only a lieutenant-colonel. About two weeks ago his nomination to be a colonel was confirmed by the Senate. To let the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.) go on with the story:



COL. R. H. PRATT,

Who founded the Carlisle Indian School, and has been its superintendent nearly twenty-five years. The President has retired him from the army, and he has resigned his place as superintendent of the school.

"When he was made colonel a few weeks ago he received an official hint that his retirement would be graciously received. Lacking two years of sixty-four, the age of compulsory retirement, he did not accept the suggestion, for he knew that if permitted to remain he would become a brigadier before the end of his service, through the retirement of those ahead of him on the list. He would willingly have retired immediately on that rank, which would have been only a reasonable reward for his long and useful service.

"But the War Department has many candidates for brigadier generalships, and many of them are equipped with political or social influence, while Colonel Pratt has only his record to recommend him. Hence the President has been induced to retire him under the law which empowers him so to dispose of officers who have reached the age of sixty-two years.

"The substance of the decision is that this officer, who for years has performed duties far more difficult and arduous than those of a colonel of regiment, is reduced to three-fourths of a colonel's pay, or less than that of a lieutenant-colonel, from which rank he was recently promoted. The order is in effect an insinuation that he is no longer capable enough for a colonelcy, whereas his ability and long service ought naturally to lift him into the higher grade.

"Colonel Pratt has accepted the decision to mean, further, that he is considered unequal to the office of superintendent of the school, and therefore he has resigned. His resignation is a grievous loss to the school, and it is also a fitting answer to the cruel slight with which the War Department has rewarded a soldier's fidelity."

The New York *Sun* explains his treatment by saying that "his work at Carlisle has been noteworthy, but it was not military"; but the Philadelphia *Ledger* and some other papers think that Colonel Pratt has been serving his country just as faithfully at Carlisle as he could have done in some fort on the plains. The president of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference said of him at the session last October:

"We may be proud of the United States army when we see men who have devoted their lives, not to destroying their fellow beings, but to elevating them and to instructing them in the principles of civil government. Our army is sometimes criticized very severely, but there are men who deserve the highest honors the Government can bestow for what they have done for the elevation of humanity and in the illustration of civic righteousness, and Colonel Pratt is one of them."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, quoted above, expresses the hope that the matter may be arranged so that the school will remain under the management of the man who has made it what it is:

"The future of Carlisle School is a matter of the first importance in Indian education. It was the creation of Colonel Pratt when a lieutenant. All that it is or has been is due to his untiring efforts. In season and out of season he has worked to develop it, and tho Congress has been niggardly in its appropriations he has succeeded in getting funds elsewhere, and the result is a model educational and training-school of its kind, which has sent out thousands of young Indians with some education, mechanical or professional training and some culture. The retirement of Colonel Pratt at the moment looks like an irretrievable disaster to the institution, tho its friends will hope that such will not be the case.

"It is true that many of the Carlisle students have either by reason of environment or in accordance with the principle of atavism returned to their former savage state with more power for evil than before; but we do not believe that this can be predicated of the great majority of them. The institution claims that such are only a very small minority. In any event it would seem that the proper course to pursue is to make the school more efficient and to continue the work of redemption beyond Carlisle rather than to abandon it entirely.

"It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made whereby Colonel Pratt (or General Pratt) may continue at its head."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHILE the Czar of Russia is busy pushing the Turk out of Europe who will look after Finland?—*The Chicago News.*

MAY the coming dog-show not fall under the influence of the dog-star. That would be Sirius.—*The Boston Transcript.*

AS soon as a statesman retires from Congress his picture seems to drift to the Peruna column.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Princess Louise of Saxony has taken to writing poetry. It is now time to draw the veil.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

THE Rockefeller episode brings us up the latest great triumph of electrical science—the senderless telegram.—*The Chicago News.*

"UNCLE TOM'S post-office" would be a proper title for a revised modern edition of Mrs. Stowe's famous novel.—*The Washington Star.*

CASTRO has heard the popping of champagne-corks many a time, but just now the opening of the port sounds better to him.—*The Baltimore American.*

IN Russia there is now a large and an increasing demand for catskins. In Germany, we understand, the demand is for cat's-paws.—*The London Globe.*

NOW, if the trusts have the least regard for the feelings of the Republican leaders, they will remain quiet and consider themselves busted.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN a missionary bishop by the name of Hare remains entirely undisturbed by the Indians, is it not time to admit that they are getting civilized?—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AS each new step forward is taken in accomplishing the Administration's anti-trust program, it is pitiful to hear the New York *Sun* keep repeating that this is positively the last.—*The Buffalo Express.*

IT is naturally to be expected that ice will be high this summer on account of the coal strike. Just how the connection will be established is a matter of minor importance.—*The Baltimore American.*

A GERMAN physician found 2,000,000 bacteria in half a pound of strawberries. We are not surprised. A bacterium knows a good thing when he sees it, if he is below medium height.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE authorship of the phrase "Nothing doing" is attributed to Alfred Austin, poet-laureate. It fits patly in statements regarding the growth of Alfred's popularity in this country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MR. BRYAN denies that he is "rich." Such modesty; Mr. Bryan doesn't fully appreciate himself. Has he never read any of his erstwhile arguments about wheat and silver going hand-in-hand? Rich! Well, we should say so.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"I HAVE a scheme by which the United States can make a lot of money," said a middle-of-the-road-because-the-sidewalks-are-slippery statesman. "What is it?" "Let's elect a ticket headed by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and President Castro of Venezuela." "What's your scheme?" "Why Bryan would repudiate 50 per cent. of our debt and Castro would repudiate 100 per cent. of it, and there you are. Our creditors would owe us 50 per cent. of our whole debt."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF GRAND OPERA IN NEW YORK.

THE retirement of Maurice Grau from the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, on account of ill health, is regarded as marking "the conclusion of an era in the history of opera in this country"; and the election in his place of Mr. Heinrich Conried, the director of the German Theater in New York, suggests many reflections as to the future of American grand opera. Says the Providence *Journal:*

"In choosing Mr. Heinrich Conried as the successor to Mr. Grau, the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House seem to have made the best possible selection. There is disappointment, and even sharp criticism, in some quarters because the post was not offered to Mr. Walter Damrosch. But Mr. Damrosch, with all his merits, has never won the full confidence of the musical public; nor is there anything in his past achievements to indicate that he could equal Mr. Conried as a producer of grand-opera. It may be said, of course, that Mr. Conried's experience has been in the production of drama. But such a statement does less than justice to his eminence as a manager. His Irving Place Theater has been, in the opinion of competent judges, the scene of the most artistic work done anywhere in this country. No other stock company can compare with his organization of German players. He has given, at his own expense, performances of classical dramas for American students, and he holds honorary degrees from several universities in recognition of his services to education. The fact that he is not a musician in the technical sense, that he does not write or conduct operas, is an advantage rather than a disadvantage to him. He has a sufficient musical education to distinguish between the bad and the good and to secure competent service from his subordinates. In the matter of stage management his supremacy is admitted, and it is said that the future productions at the Metropolitan will be as free as possible from the blemishes which the 'star' system encourages. Should he be able to turn the public from the worship of singers to appreciation of the operas themselves he would accomplish a work of incalculable benefit to the future of opera in America."

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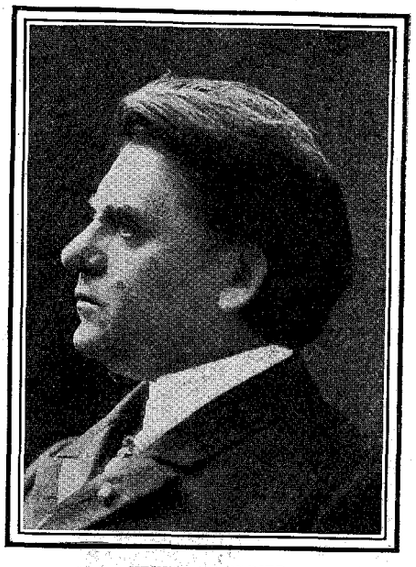
MAURICE GRAU,
Manager of Grand Opera in New York during the past six years.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* comments:

"Operatic conditions in New York are peculiar, and to cope successfully with them requires a broad, courageous, and resourceful man who is endowed with an abundance of tact. The last quality should perhaps come first, for the director of the Metropolitan must reconcile as far as possible three elements which are rarely in harmony. He has to deal first with his singers, a spoiled, capricious, whimsical body of grown-up children who have an exaggerated idea of their own importance. That is the easiest task of all, for in the end singers work for their living and will not let a caprice interfere with their prosperity. He has to deal with the stockholders and the class they represent, a class which does not take opera seriously and is as whimsical and capricious in its likes and dislikes as the prima-donnas themselves. Finally, he must watch the general public, for if the stockholders make opera possible, the public keeps it going, and on its patronage hangs the important question of profit and loss. The secret of Mr. Grau's success was that he was able to please these three elements at the same time. Without any artistic conscience, he gave the kind of opera he thought was wanted, and that he succeeded his retirement with a large fortune, made in five years, is convincing proof.



HEINRICH CONRIED,
New Manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Mr. Grau succeeded by assembling the largest company of great singers in the history of opera and by providing from these *ensembles* which have been matched not even in Covent Garden, the only opera to rival ours in point of singers. He paid extravagant salaries, but the returns justified his extravagance. On the other hand, he produced only such operas of the French, German, and Italian schools as were popular, with now and then a novelty to excite curiosity. He scoffed at the idea of stage management, and pointed to his profits as a proof that the public cared only for the singers. He carried his idea to breaking-point, because he exhausted the available supply of great singers and there seem to be few growing up to replace the older ones. This is the great problem with which the new director must deal. He can not lower the standard set by Mr. Grau, and yet he has less material with which to uphold it. Can he restore the balance by staging his operas with great care, by developing the resources of scenery and light, by enlarging the repertory, by improving the *ensemble*, particularly the chorus and ballet? One season should demonstrate this. His task in a way will be made easier for him by the presence in the Grau company of a majority of the world's great singers and of most capable conductors of German and Italian operas; but he must realize that any effort toward stinting the expense and toward making the opera less cosmopolitan than it is will be to invite financial disaster."

The terms of the new contract with Mr. Conried extend over a period of five years, and his financial backers include Jacob H. Schiff and George J. Gould. It is stated that he contemplates no material change in the company of artists, and that he will devote his attention principally to the more adequate staging of operas, after the standards set by Munich, Vienna, and Paris.

INCREASING NUMBER OF AMERICAN BOOKS.

SOME interesting statistics relating to the books published in this country in 1902 are furnished by the last annual record compiled by *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York). It appears that 7,833 new books were issued during the year—a falling-off of 308 when compared with the previous year's total. This decline, however, is considered a desirable one, since it is confined largely to cheap reprints of novels. "In this respect," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "the change is a salutary result of the more stringent rulings of the Post Office Department." The same paper says further:

"The most significant fact, however, is that American books

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continue to increase much more rapidly than imported books. There were produced last year 5,210 books by American authors, an increase of 509 over the previous year. This increase in the domestic literary product is accompanied by a marked decrease in imports. Foreign books are of two classes—those printed in the United States under the copyright law, and those imported without copyright. There were 1,578 books of the former class in 1902 as against 2,122 in 1901, while the figures for the latter class were 1,045, as against 1,318 in 1901.

"These facts are an eloquent indorsement of the international copyright law, which has proved a boon to authors on both sides of the Atlantic. While it protects the foreign author from piracy, giving him the privilege of copyrighting a book in this country for a nominal fee, it also guards against an indiscriminate exploitation of foreign books by demanding that these must be printed and bound by American printers and binders in order to secure the copyright. This wholesome check has kept out no really good book, while it has given a marked stimulus to American authorship.

"Year by year the number of American writers who can live by the pen is increasing. Last year our authors produced 5,210 new books as against 2,623 from abroad. The tables have been turned, and England is now importing American books, whereas a decade ago the current flowed almost solely in the other direction. It can not yet be said that American fiction averages as well in quality as British fiction, but that is only a matter of time."

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY.

THE German estimates of Gerhart Hauptmann's new play, "Der Arme Heinrich," and the opinions expressed by correspondents of American papers differ conspicuously. Not only is a more critical attitude assumed by the German press, but even the motive of the play is regarded in a different light. The American papers are entirely favorable in their comment; but, to the minds of some German critics, a leprous knight who is willing to permit the life of a maiden to be sacrificed that he may live, is a repulsive theme for a play.

In all essentials Hauptmann follows the famous medieval legend. Says Prof. Kuno Francke (in the New York *Evening Post*):

"The legend of 'Poor Henry,' as everybody knows, was first treated by Hartman von Aue in an epic poem which is among the few real masterpieces of medieval literature. Hartman tells us of a rich and powerful lord, Heinrich von Aue, who, like Job, in the midst of worldly affluence and splendor, is visited by a terrible affliction, being infected with leprosy; who, unlike Job, abandons himself—for a time at least—to grief and hatred and rebelliousness against God; but is finally healed, both bodily and mentally, through the pure faith and self-surrender of a simple peasant girl."

Of Hauptmann's rendering of the story Mr. Francke says:

"There are few works in the world's literature that aim higher than this sweet and noble poem. In depth of feeling, in simplicity of structure, in beauty of language, in strength of character-drawing, in spiritual import, it surpasses to my mind everything that has come from the hand of living dramatists."

In the same laudatory spirit Christian A. Luhnow, the Berlin correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, declares that at the first performance Hauptmann "scored a brilliant success" and asserted anew his acknowledged priority among German dramatists. He says further:

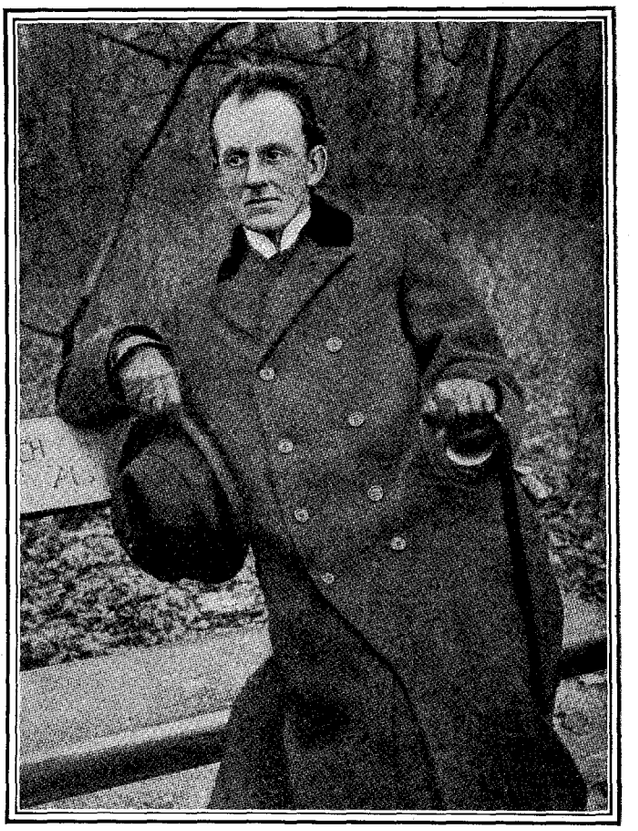
"Before the fall of the second curtain the old-time enemies of Hauptmann had been won over. Then followed an ovation, such as no other German dramatist has received from the proverbially cold and supercritical Berlin première habitués, within several years. Hauptmann added one more great poetic and dramatic achievement to his already long record. He created in 'Der Arme Heinrich' a figure which ranks among, if it does not excel, his best creations."

Speaking of the first-night performance of "Der Arme Heinrich" in Vienna, *Die Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"A storm of applause swept the whole house at the end of the second act, and the author was called before the curtain so often that it seemed certain that the evening would end in an overwhelming success. This promise was not altogether fulfilled. Altho there was much applause throughout the play and the author was again and again called out, it was easy to see that the great uproar was a personal ovation to the guest, a tribute rather to the writer himself than to his new creation. . . . However, on the whole the evening's performance might be deemed a distinct success. The audience listened to the work of the poet with breathless interest, even tho that interest was not heightened from act to act."

From the feuilleton which the same paper devotes to the new play, we quote as follows:

"The language is lofty and beautiful throughout, and is full of thought. By reading and repeated reading one receives a better impression than by seeing it. As a drama it suffers from a fundamental mistake which in the relentless light of the stage can not be hidden; like a gray caterpiller, a deadly monotony creeps from act to act and will not let itself be dispelled. Four acts of leprosy are rather hard to sit through. We confess we left the theater in a singularly unpleasant state of mind. That a poet had spoken to us was not to be disputed, and yet he had given us no pleasure. His actors had done good work and brought his boat past rocks and shoals into a safe harbor, and yet we are left in an undecided frame of mind. There is only one way to account for this: the play, successful in its rendering, is disappointing in its subject."



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF HAUPTMANN.

"Der Arme Heinrich," his new drama, adds "one more great poetic and dramatic achievement to his already long record."

Die Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic and Berlin), however, thinks that "Hauptmann has entirely grown away from his creed of naturalism and has portrayed disease in a manner which avoided everything that might offend good taste." The Vienna correspondent of *Die Litterarische Echo* (Berlin) exclaims: "At last, after a long period of time, the Burg Theater has again been the scene of the first performance of a work of the highest order." The severest criticism as well as the most detailed

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analysis of "Der Arme Heinrich" is found in *Die Zukunft* (Berlin), which says:

"Herr Hauptmann has not even tried to weave a strand of a new color into the old web of the story. He has spiritualized Hartman's naïve sensuality, he has adorned the simple verses of Hartman, often with reflections that are very praiseworthy, and has made out of a wonder-tale a series of monologs, dialogs, and mystery scenes, which, because they have appeared on the stage, are supposed to be a drama. What was the use of this expenditure of energy? If he could not fill the old bottle with the new wine of his own personality, if Hauptmann could not see the medieval sacrifice as through the eyes of a modern Hartman, we could have contented ourselves longer with the epic of Herr von Aue.

"The most satisfactory way to approach this poem is to read it in book form. In the theater the hours are leaden-footed. I spoke to no one who did not groan: 'It may be very fine, but it certainly is tedious,' and true admirers of Hauptmann were among those who spoke in this way."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NOVELS OF HENRY JAMES.

THE name of Henry James is so prominent in current magazine literature as to lead *Harper's Weekly* to declare that, during recent weeks, he has "attained to something like an apotheosis." *The North American Review* has departed from its traditions to open its pages to the first instalment of his new novel, "The Ambassadors"; Mr. William Dean Howells writes in the same magazine an appreciation of his qualities; and *The Edinburgh Review* devotes twenty-seven pages to an estimate of his work.

The writer in *The Edinburgh Review* is impressed at the outset by the mere bulk of Henry James's writing. He says:

"The amplitude of his work, the sheer space of shelf which his novels cover, comes as a first surprise to the collector. One has somehow regarded him as the reverse of a prolific writer, and the pleasures conferred by his successive volumes have always seemed too far apart; yet there have been published for the English reader close upon a hundred novels and tales, and others still are beached unprofitably in the stagnant harborage of magazines. Such an output is clearly not that of a man who regards literature as an amusement, and it is very interesting to observe that Mr. James's fecundity has increased with every decade of his working life. He was born on April 15, 1843, and, as his first tale appeared in 1866, he has been transcribing his impressions for thirty-six years. To his work such a description is especially applicable, for he has throughout adopted the part of the social recorder, and only for the briefest season has his attention been diverted from his own time. So close indeed has his attention been that the period of which he writes is most often that in which he is writing, an intimacy in association which gives his work a freshness of color like that of a canvas painted in the open air.

"Freshness of color would perhaps be by some critics considered the quality most conspicuously absent from his work; but by freshness we do not mean that false air of reality which is the result of superficial imitation, and may be produced so cheaply. The freshness of Mr. James is an effect of atmosphere, not of outline. One might say that in some of his work he is preoccupied with atmosphere, and occasionally resembles the artist who preferred to paint a purple cow to sacrificing the serenity of his twilight to the true color of the animal. Mr. James's pictures have their purple cows; he is concerned preeminently with effect, and to that end is always prepared to subordinate his material. Even in his longest stories he maintains marvelously the sense of tone, he keeps down his accessories, and produces a continuity of impression which makes him the admiration and the despair of his fellow craftsmen. No doubt to those who have no fondness for effect, who desire that every character should be depicted in the blinding light of noon-tide knowledge, his delicacies, his hesitations, his designed obscurity are an irritation, and his methods seems as artificial as they proclaim it. Yet artifice of some sort must always be used in reducing from the life, and impressionism may be but the finest order of realism, the rendering of a feeling instead of a fact."

Mr. James's fiction is divided by the same writer into three periods. "America supplies themes for the first; the second is essentially European; while the third scarcely wanders from English soil." The two most notable products of the earliest period, of nine years, are "Watch and Ward" and "A Passionate Pilgrim." During the next fifteen years appeared "Roderick Hudson," his first long novel; "Daisy Miller," a "simple and dispassionate study of the American maiden then looming into prominence"; and "Washington Square," a "miracle in monotone." The publication in 1890 of "The Tragic Muse" inaugurated the third period, to which belongs also "What Maisie Knew" and "The Awkward Age." The last-named novel is declared to be Mr. James's most distinctive effort, surpassing, by "its completeness, its sympathetic intrusion, its fine impartiality," anything else that he has done. The article in *The Edinburgh Review* concludes:

"How great Mr. James's achievement is, one is profoundly conscious after traversing, for such an article as this, the entire spread of it without any sense of satiety or of iteration. There is no more genuine proof of power, of originality, of imagination, than this unfading freshness, delicacy, and variety in remembered work, and against all that has been written of those qualities in these pages, one can but set a disinclination, perhaps a disability to handle the naked issues of emotion, and too frequent a tendency to immerse his drama in a saturated atmosphere of convention. That, however, is a defect of his qualities, a determination to contrive 'an immense correspondence with life,' and he has so completely succeeded as to have added a new conception of reality to the art of fiction. If he has dropped a line but rarely into the deep waters of life, his soundings have so added to our knowledge of its shallows that no student of existence can afford to ignore his charts. He has lived, as it were, in the chains with the 'lead' in his hands, intent on definite knowledge of the channels and shoals of the human heart, where so many another pilot has been content to steer by the mere appearance of the surface water. And to the pleasure he has given us by his sketches of the beauty and variety of that enchanting coast must be added gratitude for such a diversity of enlightenment on its perilous approaches as he alone, of those who have studied it, seems able to supply."

In his article on "Mr. Henry James's Later Work" in *The North American Review* (January), Mr. Howells has the following to say in regard to the alleged "obscurity" of his author:

"For my own part I take it that a master of Mr. James's quality does not set out with a design whose significance is not clear to himself, and if others do not make it clear to themselves, I suspect them rather than him of the fault. All the same I allow that it is sometimes not easy to make out; I allow that sometimes *I* do not make it out, I, who delight to read him almost more than any other living author, but then I leave myself in his hands. I do not believe he is going finally to play me the shabby trick of abandoning me in the dark; and meanwhile he perpetually interests me. If anything, he interests me too much, and I come away fatigued, because I can not bear to lose the least pulse of the play of character; whereas from most fiction I lapse into long delicious absences of mind, now and then comfortably recovering myself to find out what is going on, and then sinking below the surface again."

He continues:

"'The Sacred Fount' is a most interesting book, and you are teased through it to the end with delightful skill; but I am not going to say that it is a great book like 'The Awkward Age,' or 'The Wings of a Dove.' These are really incomparable books, not so much because there is nothing in contemporary fiction to equal them as because there is nothing the least like them. They are of a kind that none but their author can do, and since he is alone master of their art, I am very well content to leave him to do that kind of book quite as he chooses. I will not so abandon my function as to say that I could not tell him how to do them better, but it sufficiently interests me to see how he gets

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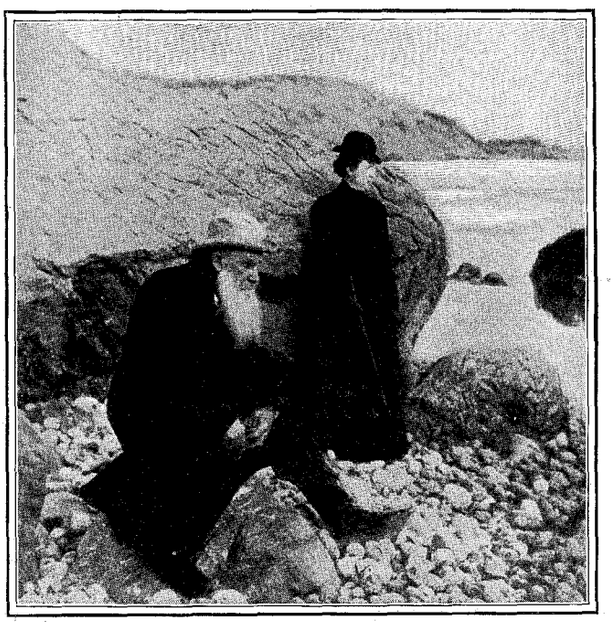
on without my help. After all, the critic has to leave authors somewhat to themselves; he can not always be writing their books for them; and when I find an author, like Mr. James, who makes me acquainted with people who instantly pique my curiosity by 'something rich and strange,' in an environment which is admirably imaginable, I gratefully make myself at home with them, and stay as long as he will let me."

THE TRAGEDY IN TOLSTOY'S LIFE.

ALTHO so much has been written about Tolstoy, the many people in this country who are interested in his doctrines have had little opportunity of finding out what his own countrymen think of him. "Tolstoy, as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski, is the first long critique which we have had translated from the Russian. Hitherto most of the accounts of Tolstoy's manner of life which have reached American readers have been those of Tolstoyan disciples who journeyed to his home prepared to worship at the shrine of the master. Merejkowski's book is the more interesting because his point of view concerning Tolstoy is quite different from the one with which we have become familiar. In his inquiry he proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that Tolstoy has practised on himself a colossal self-deception, and that his life, if considered as an embodiment of Christianity, has been a miserable compromise. He declares that Tolstoy is a superb pagan, who, under the cloak of simplicity, has attained a higher degree of luxury than have any of the most fashionable seekers of enjoyment; and who, instead of giving his all away, has merely shifted his responsibilities upon other shoulders. The result of Tolstoy's theories on his domestic life is described as follows:



TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE BY THE CRIMEAN SEA.

"Tolstoy behaves toward his wife with a touch of exactingness, reproachfulness, and even displeasure, accusing her of preventing him giving away his property and of going on bringing up the children in the old way. His wife, for her part, thinks herself in the right, and complains of such conduct on her husband's side. In her there have involuntarily sprung up a hatred and loathing of his teaching and its consequences. Between them there has even grown up a tone of mutual contradiction, the voicing of their complaints against one another. Giving away one's property to strangers and leaving one's children on the world, when no one else is disposed to do the same, she not only looks on as out of the question, but thinks it her duty as a mother to prevent. Having said as much to Bers [her brother], she added with tears in her eyes, 'I have hard work now; I must do everything myself, whereas formerly I was only a helper. The property and the education of the children are entirely in my hands; yet people find fault with me for doing this, and not going about begging! Should I not have gone with him if I had not had young children? But he has forgotten everything in his doctrines.'

"And at last came the final, and scarcely credible admission, 'Leo's wife, in order to preserve the property for her children, was prepared to ask the authorities to appoint a committee to manage the property.'

"Fancy Tolstoy declared incapable of managing his affairs by his wife! This is indeed a tragedy, perhaps the greatest in Russian life to-day, and, in any case, in his life. This is that edge of the sword on which the whole destiny of the man, when in the balance, is poised, and we learn all this from casual observers, from people idly curious. And this terrible fact is born deaf and dumb, in the darkest and most secret corner of his life. There is not a word from himself, tho his invariable habit has hitherto been to write confessions, and he even now declares that he has nothing to hide from the public. . . . . .

"The great writer of our country [Russia] should have made himself the champion of the Russian people, a manifestation yet unknown and unique in our civilization, and the religious path once more found across the gulf, opened by Peter's reforms, between us and the people. It is not for nothing that the eyes of men are bent with such eagerness on him, not only on all he writes, but far more on all he does, on his most private and personal concerns, his family and home life. No, it is not mere idle curiosity. There is too much under that roof of moment to us all, to the whole future of Russian culture. No fear of being too prying ought to hold us back. Has he not said himself, 'I have no secrets from any one in the world. Let them all know what I do.'

"And what *does* he do? 'Not wishing to oppose his wife by force,' says Bers, 'he began to assume toward his property an attitude of ignoring its existence; renounced his income, proceeded to shut his eyes to what became of it, and ceased to make use of it, except in so far as to go on living under the roof at Yasnaia Poliana.' But what does 'except in so far' mean? He carried out the word of the Lord, and left house and lands and children, 'except in so far' as he still clung to them. He made himself a beggar and homeless, and gave away what he had, 'except in so far' as he consented, for fear of grieving his wife, to keep what he had."

Merejkowski gives an account of the way in which the Tolstoy *ménage* is conducted at present, of how the Countess ministers to his tastes, and everything tends to increase his comfort and well-being. We quote again:

"'He is very fond of French perfumes and scented linen. The Countess takes care that there is always a *sachet* of petal-dust in the drawer with his underclothes.' You see the method of this enjoyment. After manure, the perfume of flowers and essences. Here is the symbol, here the point of union. Under the peasant Christian's *pelisse*, we get, not a hair-shirt, no; linen, lavendered and voluptuous with *eau de Chypre* and Parma violets.

"That cheerful philosopher in ancient Attica who tilled a little garden with his own hands, who taught men to be easily content, to believe in nothing, either in heaven or earth, but simple enjoyment in the sunlight, flowers, a little brushwood on the hearth in winter, and in summer a little spring-water out of an earthen cup, would have recognized in Tolstoy his true and, it would seem, his sole disciple in this barbaric age, when in the midst of senseless luxury, coarse, sordid, and barbaric American 'comfort,' we have all, long ago, forgotten the finer part of pleasure.

"The Countess, who has, at last, ceased to quarrel about the giving up of the property, and with a sly motherly smile slips among her husband's linen a *sachet* with his favorite scents, is a faithful and trusty collaborator in this refinement of life. 'She learns his wants from his eyes,' an observer says; 'she cares for him like an untiring nurse,' says another, 'and only leaves him for a little while at a time.' As, for many years, she has studied minutely the habits of her husband, she can see, directly Leo leaves his study, from his mere look, how he has got on with his work and what humor he is in. And if he wants anything copied she at once lays aside all the work of which her hands

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are always full, and tho the sun should fall from the sky, yet, by a certain time the copy will have been carefully written out by her hand and laid on her husband's writing-table.'

"Even if he seems ungrateful, says that his wife is 'no friend of his,' and heeds her love no more than the air he breathes, yet she wants no other reward than the consciousness that he could not get on without her for a day, and that she has made him what he is. 'The untiring nurse' rocks, pampers, and lulls, with care and caresses, like the invisible soft strength of the web of a 'feeble spider,' the self-willed, refractory, and helpless child of seventy."

We quote, in conclusion, Merejkowski's summing up of what he deems the failure and the achievement of Tolstoy:

"In the eyes of a man acknowledging only Christian sanctity and the forcible mastery of spirit over flesh, mortifying both flesh and spirit, the sentence passed by Tolstoy on his own career will seem just: 'I devoured the produce of the labor of my peasants, punished, misled, deceived them. Falsehood, theft, debauchery of all kinds, drunkenness, violence, murder, there was not a crime which I did not commit.' But if, apart from the sanctity of the spirit, we admit also a sanctity of the body outside the Christian law—the ancient heathen or Old-Testament standard of righteousness, not abolished, but only remodeled by Christ—then the life of Tolstoy will be one of the most consistent, uniform, and admirable of lives. It may even be called magnificent. From what has been written above, it will have been seen that his self-condemnation will not stand. The careful master and manager, the affectionate father of a family, like one of the Old-Testament patriarchs, his whole life breathes purity and freshness, like some old but lusty tree, some cool and transparent subterranean spring.

"There are no morbid contrasts or deceits in the life itself, in acts or even in feelings. These begin to appear only when we proceed to compare his perfect pagan conduct with his imperfect Christian intention. His acts are not put to shame by acts, but only by words and thoughts. In order that the life of Tolstoy may seem stainlessly fair, we must forget not what he does and feels, but merely what he says and thinks about his acts and feelings. He has fulfilled the old law; and the tragedy of his life lies in the fact that he has not justified the acts of his law by his Faith and his Consciousness."

THE "LOST ART" OF BLANK VERSE.

IS it a fact that blank verse is "largely a thing of the past"? Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, a writer in the Chicago *Dial*, would have us believe that it is so. Blank verse, he affirms, "is an instrument of speech intellectual and spiritual, and has shared in the decline of intellectual and spiritual things. The immense tangle of later lyric growths has choked out the monarchs of the forest of poetry." We quote further:

"Blank verse is our great English instrument of sounding speech. It has been found equally fitted for dramatic, epic, and reflective poetry. Marlowe fashioned the instrument first, and gave it a capacity for fiery energy and crashing volume of sound. But he left it somewhat monotonous and over-keyed. Shakespeare took it, and broke up Marlowe's mighty line, and gave it every variety of note, ran over the whole gamut of cadence. In his verse the cæsura flies from syllable to syllable as the foam leaps from crest to crest, and beckons the waves to follow in pliant but irresistible changes. Consider the difference between this word of Coriolanus:

> When, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
> Fluttered their Volsces in Corioli,

where the whirling sweep of the first nine syllables suddenly checks itself at the tenth, and then, poised there a moment, actually vibrates as the sense demands; consider the difference between this and the slow pulsing and ebbing echoes of Prospero's great speech:

> Our revels now are ended; these our actors,
> As I foretold you, are all spirits, and
> Have melted into air, into thin air.

"After the molten speech of Marlowe, and Shakespeare's living rhythms, there was nothing for Milton to do but to make blank verse architectural—to build it up into magnificent edifices of symmetrical art. It may be said to have solidified in his hands; and the business of later poets has been to try to bring back to it the play and changeableness of life. Wordsworth in his best verse imparted to it a spiritual transparency, almost transfiguration; and there is a nameless necromancy in Shelley's 'Alastor.' But Keats alone was a spirit vivid and real enough to renew its former potency. Beside 'Hyperion' I would place Landor's 'Gebir' and Horne's 'Orion' as the best examples of modern blank verse."

Mr. Moore pleads for a renaissance of this "lost art." The popularity of lyric poetry, he observes, is due to the fact that it is easy for the eye and ear to catch its symmetries of arrangement. But blank verse "is a matter for reverie, for profound study. Its music rises and swells and branches into distinct strains, and loses itself in the distance, or is multiplied with reduplicated echo. It only surrenders its whole beauty to the finest ear."

ANOTHER FRENCH LECTURER.

TWO notable representatives of French culture are now lecturing in this country. Following close upon Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac, whose personality has already been described in our pages, comes M. Leopold Mabilleau, the invited guest of the "Alliance Française Federation" and of the "Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard." In previous years, MM. Doumic, Rod, de Régnier, Deschamps, and Le Roux have lectured under the same auspices, and it is confidently predicted that M. Mabilleau will maintain the high standard set by his predecessors. During his stay in this country he will deliver over a hundred lectures. He also plans to visit Cuba. The following account of M. Mabilleau's life and work is quoted from a public statement issued in the interest of his tour:

LEOPOLD MABILLEAU,
The New "Alliance Française" Lecturer.

"M. Mabilleau is about fifty years old. He is a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, upon leaving which he won a fellowship in the French School of Archeology in Rome. He was called thence to the University of Toulouse, where for some years he filled its chair of professor of philosophy, and taught afterward at the University of Caen, at the Collège de France and at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. For many years he was above all a university man, but he is now chiefly interested in social science and has been for several years director of the Musée Social, founded by the late Count de Chambrun. He is at the same time one of the most brilliant contributors to the *Revue de Paris* and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* and the author of many widely circulated books on art, literature, and especially on philosophy and moral and political sciences. Among the best known of his books might be mentioned the exhaustive work on Cesare Cremonini and the philosophy of the Italian Renaissance, and the admirable monograph on Victor Hugo in Hachette's 'Série des Grands Ecrivains Français.'

"M. Mabilleau is not merely a versatile man. He is one of the greatest economists of contemporaneous France, and few men in his country combine his exactness and solidity with his eloquence and brilliancy."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE MATERNAL-IMPRESSION THEORY A SUPERSTITION?

THE general belief that impressions made on the mother just before the birth of a child affect the latter is given countenance by most medical authorities and has even found its way in one shape or another into standard scientific text-books. Dr. E. T. Shelly, writing in *The Medical Record* (February 7), pronounces it a mere superstition, having no warrant in theory or fact and unworthy of credence by any sane person. Says this writer:

"Birth-marks are structural aberrations which, in the very nature of things, must originate in cellular accidents very early in fetal development—very much earlier, in fact, than the mental impressions to whose occurrence these deformities are attributed usually take place. It is a well-known fact that animals and plants frequently exhibit so-called 'marks,' analogous to those found in man, and yet it is doubtful if any one—even a professor of obstetrics—would try to explain their occurrence by the maternal-impression theory.

"There is no reason to believe that nature gives the female parent any greater power in determining the character and constitution of the product of conception than is granted the male parent. This rule holds true in the vegetable kingdom and in the animal kingdom, aside from man, and there is no good reason to believe that it does not hold equally true in his case. If the correctness of the maternal-impression theory be, however, conceded, the logical conclusion must be that nature is biased, and that the influence of the father on the organization of his offspring is entirely subservient to the nervous irritability and mental impressionability of the mother during pregnancy. If this were true it would be unfair to both parents, as well as to their child. As nature is never unjust, the theory is presumably untrue."

Besides this, Dr. Shelly tells us, there are no physiological grounds for such a belief. The relation between mother and child is never one of physical connection, only of contiguity. As for the two nervous systems, they are not even contiguous, for they nowhere approach each other. He goes on to say:

"In fact, it would be impossible for the child to be more completely separated from the mother and still be nourished and retained within her body.

"The setting hen patiently hatching her chicks is physiologically little, if any, more separated from her embryo chicks than is the mother from her embryo child. The mother supplies her embryo with nourishment, heat, and an abiding-place. The hen does no less. In the latter instance, however, the abiding-place, the nest—is made to order; in the former, the abiding-place—the womb—is ready made.

"Why birth-marks occur and monsters develop no one knows. But, in any event, to explain their appearance by claiming that it is possible for a nervous or mental influence to leap across the chasm which separates the nervous system of the mother from the nervous system of the fetus, and then register an effect so mighty and so selective as to produce the various structural and physical abnormalities known to teratology, is utterly preposterous.

"If a maternal impression can be so miraculously powerful as to produce a serious structural catastrophe in a fetus, why is it not powerful enough to cause, at least occasionally, a similar lesion in the pregnant woman herself? The path from her brain to her own tissues is certainly a less tortuous route than the one from her brain to the tissues of the fetus.

"The appearance of a nevus on the face of a child is usually ascribed to the mother's having seen a burning building at some time during her pregnancy and having thoughtlessly placed her hand over her face to protect it from the heat and glare of the fire. If this etiological explanation be correct, why is it that such psychic dynamics is unequal to the feat of producing, never so rarely, a nevus on the face of the mother?

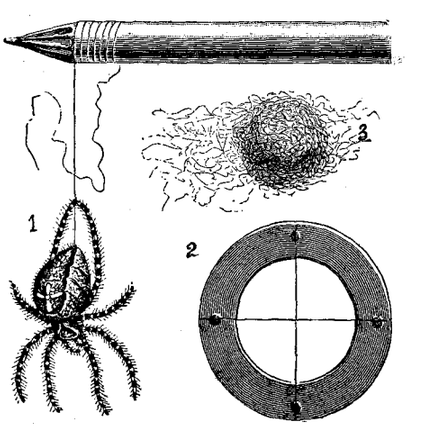
"If viewing the death-struggle of a toad may cause a maternal impression sufficiently powerful to change a properly developed fetus into a horrible monster; and if the slaying of this toad may cause blood to appear in the milk of the slayer's cows—a retributive phenomenon quite common in the days of our grandmothers—why is it that witnessing such a spectacle is never potent enough suddenly to transform the impressionable prospective mother into a hideous exencephalus?"

In fine, Dr. Shelly concludes, the fact that physicians still countenance a belief in any such effect is a "stigma on the medical profession," and he advises its speedy relegation to the background with other superstitions.

USES OF SPIDER'S WEB IN OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR optical instruments, especially telescopes, where delicate measurements of the position of an object are to be made, it is necessary to determine that position very exactly, which is done by comparison with fine threads stretched across the field of vision. For this purpose, nothing better has ever been found than spider's silk, which combines fineness and strength in an unusual degree. In *La Nature*, M. A. L. Clément writes as follows on this subject:

"The spider uses the silk from its spinneret for various purposes; it makes its web of it, lines its nest, makes a snare to envelop its prey, and forms the cocoon in which it preserves its eggs. This silk issues from the spinneret through little holes whose number is estimated at 10,000, and forms a single thread whose fineness is such that it takes 90 of them to equal in size the thread of a silkworm's cocoon and 18,000 to make an ordinary thread of sewing-silk. It is this extreme fineness of the spider's silk that has made it sought for the 'spider lines' of astronomical telescopes, especially as it is easy to procure.



1. DIADEM SPIDER. 2. SPIDER LINES. 3. EGG COCOON OF DIADEM SPIDER.

"In woods and gardens we see everywhere a large spider, the diadem spider (Epeira diadema), called also [in France] the 'cross-bearer' and the 'cross of St. Denis,' because of the beautiful designs that ornament its abdomen. In autumn it lays a great number of eggs, which it surrounds with a cocoon made of thick wool and wound with golden-yellow silk, which is placed by the mother under some shelter . . . that will protect the eggs during the winter, for they are not hatched till May. Plunged into boiling water containing gum and soap, this cocoon easily separates and gives us the thread of whose fineness we have just been speaking, and which is used in optical instruments. But, lacking this, we may also use the threads of the vast radiating web that this spider spreads from tree to tree. At the least shock to its web, the spider generally lets itself drop by a thread; it can thus be seized and the end of the thread is wound around a pencil. The spider, to escape, lengthens the thread, which is kept wound upon the pencil by turning it between the fingers.

"When the thread has been obtained, nothing is more simple than its employment, altho this is a rather delicate operation. With a fine pair of tweezers an end is detached, and each extremity is fastened in a small lump of wax in which has previously been placed a tiny shot. The diaphragm that is to carry the spider lines is taken from the telescope. . . . It bears very fine grooves that have been engraved upon it to guide the lines. After cleaning these well the thread, stretched by its balls of wax, is placed on the diaphragm, where it is fixed by dropping rosin over each end.

"Ordinary telescopes have two lines crossing each other at

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right angles . . . , but for observations of great precision several lines are employed. . . . In meridian instruments we use ordinarily five vertical threads and one horizontal. . . . Double threads are used especially in equatorial instruments. There are some telescopes that have as many as . . . twenty-six threads altogether, each about 14 centimeters [5.5 inches] long. . . . . .

"For night observations a lateral opening is made in the tube of the telescope, through which, by means of a candle or a mirror, the threads are lighted. Spider lines are sometimes replaced in telescopes by extremely fine platinum filaments, obtained by drawing out a platinum wire surrounded by silver and then dissolving the latter metal in nitric acid. These threads may be rendered luminous by passing an electric current through them.

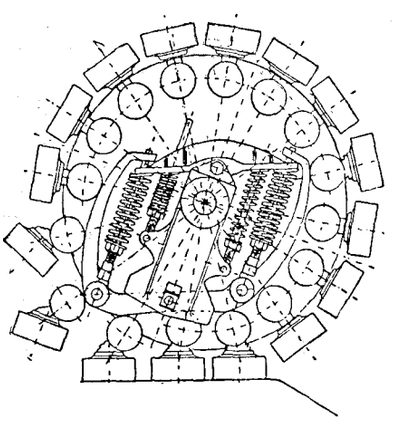
"It should be added that the microscopes that serve to read seconds of arc on the divided circles are supplied with spider lines mounted on a carrier that can be moved by a micrometer screw."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE DID OUR EARLIEST ANCESTORS LIVE?

NOT so very long ago, it was generally believed that the ancestors of most of the civilized European races migrated from Asia. According to Max Müller, the Northern regions of India were the cradle, if not of the whole human race, yet of its predominant group; and while some of the members of that group stayed at home and remained black, others went forth to seek their fortunes in distant Europe and became white. The Vedas were the common inheritance of Hindu and Briton, and some even went so far as to declare that all Western wisdom originally came from India, the primitive seat of the Aryans. Scholars nowadays are not quite so sure of all this. A correspondent of *The Academy and Literature* (London, December 27) gives another point of view. Speaking of Max Müller's Aryan theory he says:

"This mare's nest, tho by no means the only one that 'daring Germany' has sent us to seek, had as its foundation the idea always dear to the German that linguistics are the key to all human knowledge. Sanskrit, the language in which the existing manuscripts of the Vedas are written, can be shown to be the parent tongue of the Romance, the Celtic, the Teutonic, and of some of the Slavonic languages, besides showing affinities with the ancient Persian or Zendic, and many of the modern dialects of Hindustan as well. Hence, it was argued that the speakers of these different tongues must at one time have all been of the same race. But this does not follow in the very least, for language is about the worst test of nationality that can well be devised. The Jews, for example, while preserving their racial characteristics unaltered, have, since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, spoken in different parts of the world almost every known tongue but Hebrew; and the instances of the Italian-speaking Lombards, the French-speaking Bretons, and the English-speaking Highlanders and Irish are too obvious to be dwelt upon. If we go further afield, we find, on the Western continent, both African negroes and aboriginal redskins speaking no other language but English, and Aztecs and Peruvians using Spanish as their mother-tongue. Language, indeed, is seen to be some indication of neighborhood and political supremacy, but hardly ever of origin.

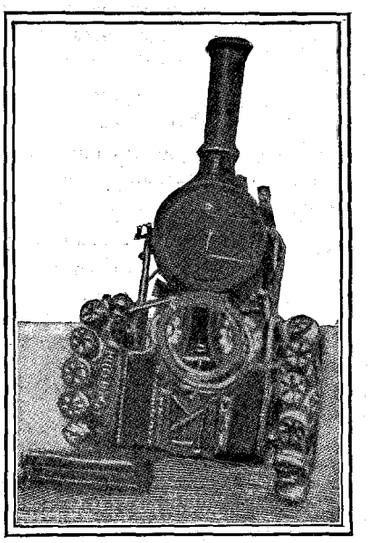
"Nor can it even be said that the evidence of linguistics, such as it is, will bear the weight that the asserters of the Asiatic origin of the Aryans were inclined to lay upon it. Professor Sayce, Max Müller's successor in his Oxford chair of comparative philology, was not long in showing that the close relationship alleged between Sanskrit and Zend depended chiefly upon the fact that our relics of both these ancient languages were written at a date much earlier than any other Aryan writings in existence. He and others showed, too, that some of the languages still spoken in Eastern Europe, Lithuanian, for instance, were much nearer to the original form of Sanskrit than any modern Indian dialect. Hence a strong party sprang up which would transfer the primitive seat of the Aryans from Asia to Europe, and would make the southern parts of Russia the center from which the Aryans are supposed to have gone forth to the conquest of the whole world. Nor does this explanation fit one whit less well with all known facts than the other. From Southern Russia it would have been perfectly possible for successive hordes of 'Aryan' immigrants to have poured southward to the Mediterranean as the barbarians did on the break-up of the Roman empire; while if others had skirted round the Northern shores of the Caspian, and thus have fallen upon Western Asia, it would have only been what actually happened when the terrible Scythian or Cimmerian invasion took the same route in the closing days of the Assyrian empire, and thus opened the door for the successful advance of Cyrus. As for the chance of a power once seated on the Euphrates imposing its own language and culture even as far south as India, Alexander proved that to be possible enough by his conquest of Chitral and the Punjab. This seems to be the view most in favor with ethnologists at present, as is shown by the work of Professor Hirt, who thinks that he can fix the primitive home of the Aryans in a spot now inhabited by Letts and Lithuanians to the north of the Carpathians."



MECHANISM OF THE ENGINE'S FOOT.

A WALKING LOCOMOTIVE.

AN English form of traction engine, named the "pedrail," which literally walks upstairs "with the stride and surefootedness of an elephant," and hauls loads that an ordinary traction-engine could not possibly manage, is described by *Popular Mechanics*, which quotes as its authority *The Automotor Journal* (London):



WALKING TRACTION ENGINE.

"Ruts, curbstones, and boulders it makes nothing of, and even nine-inch beams of timber are as stubble before it.

"The pedrail consists of a rail somewhat in the form of an inverted heart, round which passes in succession a number of small wheels or rollers, each carrying a circular foot. Imagine a number of steel spokes to be all that remain of the ordinary wheel, each of these steel spokes having one of the rollers with the foot attached mounted on it. When the engine drives the axle carrying the spokes, these feet are placed in succession upon the ground with the roller upward. The lower part of the heartshaped rail slides upon the roller which it finds beneath it until it has passed off the roller, which is then picked up and carried over to the front part of the rail in order to take its place again in supporting the vehicle."

Injurious Effect of Headache Powders. — Deaths among women caused by taking patent headache powders, says *Popular Mechanics*, have recently been the subject of considerable comment:

"Most of the fatalities, it is believed,

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are people with weak hearts. Practically every one of the headache powders on the market has been found on analysis to contain acetanilid, or some other coal-tar product similarly affecting the heart. The drug costs but 30 cents a pound, and from five to fifteen grains is considered a fair dose. But even a five-grain dose may be deadly, doctors say, to a person with severe heart trouble. The drug's action on the human system is to lower the blood pressure, which is usually the cause of headache. An overdose paralyzes the heart, when it is dilated, and causes death. It is the sudden lowering of the blood pressure that causes the lips and finger-nails to turn blue. Some of the most costly headache cures contain some kind of heart stimulant to counteract the deadly effect of this drug; but the stimulant may be nearly as dangerous as the acetanilid. Some contain caffein with bicarbonate of soda, and some contain strychnin. Nearly every druggist has on sale a headache powder of his own invention, and in many instances the chief ingredient is a coal-tar product with no protection for the heart. These are the ones classed by doctors as 'deadly.'"

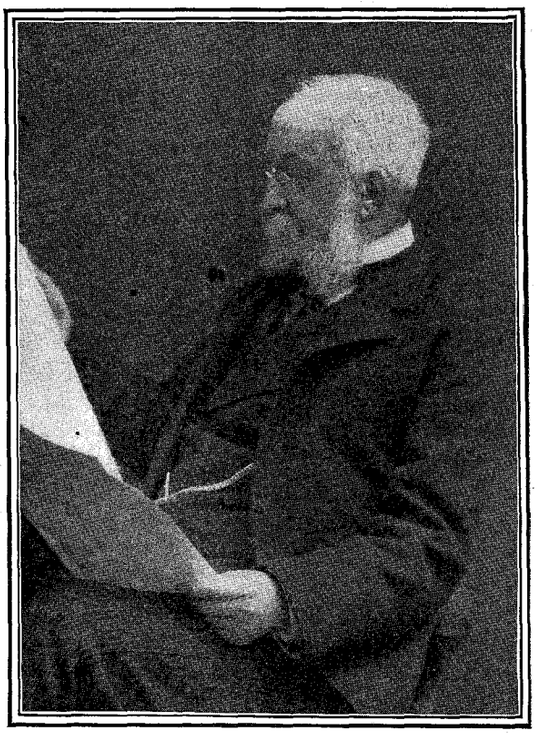
THE WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE institution for scientific research founded by Andrew Carnegie in Washington and endowed with $10,000,000 is now organized and at work. According to an official account of its plans, published in *Science*, the institution does not purpose to undertake to do anything that is being well done by other agencies; to do that which can be better done by other agencies; to enter the field of existing organizations that are properly equipped or are likely to be so equipped; to give aid to individuals or other organizations in order to relieve them of financial responsibilities which they are able to carry, or in order that they may divert funds to other purposes; to enter the field of applied science except in unusual cases; to purchase land or erect buildings for any organization; to aid institutions when it is practicable to accomplish the same result by aiding individuals who may or may not be connected with institutions; or to provide for a general or liberal course of education.

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Founder of the institution for scientific research.

The executive committee, we are told, purposes, when facilities for research in any direction are not available, to create them, and to this end it advises the purchase of a large tract of ground at Washington, the erection thereon of a central administration building, the establishment of such laboratories as may be found necessary, and the employment of men for such research work as may be undertaken in Washington. Advisory committees of scientific men to aid in organizing and carrying on this work are to be formed in all parts of the country. "Research," in the sense in which it is to be carried and aided by the institution, is defined as follows:

"Research may be defined as original investigation in any field, whether in science, literature, or art. Its limits coincide with the limits of the knowable. In the field of research the function of the institution should be organization, the substitution of organized for unorganized effort wherever such combination of effort promises the best results; and the prevention, as far as possible, of needless duplication of work. Hitherto, with few exceptions, research has been a matter of individual enterprise, each worker taking up the special problem which chance or taste led him to, and treating it in his own way. No investigator, working single-handed, can at present approach the largest problems in the broadest way thoroughly and systematically."



DANIEL C. GILMAN,
President of the Institution.

While the income of the institution is large enough to enter upon some large projects and a number of minor ones, it has seemed to the authorities to be wiser, at the beginning, to make a number of small grants and to prepare thoroughly to take up some of the larger projects. With this in view the executive committee has recommended to the trustees that there be placed at its disposal, for the fiscal year 1902-03, $200,000 for aid to special researches in various branches of science, and $40,000 for the publication of the results achieved. During the year plans will be perfected, data secured, and experience gained that will be of great service in formulating recommendations for the ensuing year. To quote further:

"In the opinion of the committee, the most effective way to discover and develop the exceptional man is to put promising men upon research work under proper guidance and supervision. Those who do not fulfil their promise will soon drop out, and by the survival of the fittest the exceptionally capable man will appear and be given opportunity to accomplish the best that is in him."

The Shrinking of Great Salt Lake.—During the past few years there has been such a rapid decline in the water level of Great Salt Lake that the people of Northern Utah, and especially of Salt Lake City, have begun to be afraid lest this remarkable body of water will soon be a thing of the past. The reading of the gage at Garfield Beach on December 1, 1902, was 3 feet 5 inches below the zero of the scale, showing a fall of 11 feet 7 inches since the close of 1886, the year in which the last rise terminated. Mr. L. H. Murdoch, section director of the United States Weather Bureau in Salt Lake City, is of the opinion that these fears are unfounded, and he especially denies that irrigation-works are draining off the lake. In a recent note,

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Science thus epitomizes a paper of Mr. Murdoch in *The National Geographic Magazine* (February):

The fall in the lake level has been much more rapid during the past three years than for any like period during the preceding years of drought. This is mainly due to the fact that the deficiency in precipitation has been greater during this period than during any similar period of the present dry cycle. The deficiency for the last three years alone was over 13 inches. The lake is not alone in showing the effects of the drought. Streams, springs, and artesian wells are drying up, and those which continue active are discharging much less water than a few years ago. It seems to the writer that the large deficiency of 29.60 inches in precipitation during the past sixteen years, as shown by the Salt Lake City records, must be far more of a factor than any possible loss of water resulting from irrigating 609 square miles of land. With precipitation continuing at about 15 inches, no further fall in the lake will occur, and if the annual precipitation is as much as 15 inches for the next three years, a slight rise may be expected.

NO MORE SUBMARINES NEEDED.

THE charges of attempted bribery at Washington in connection with submarine torpedo-boats have apparently put an end to all present possibility of adding any more of these vessels to the navy. According to *The Marine Review*, this is not an unmixed evil, for we have as many as we want at present. Says this journal in its editorial column:

"The United States Government has now seven submarines in various stages of construction, which would seem ample for purposes of experimentation; yet an active lobby is kept at Washington to induce Congress to purchase more. Latterly it has been charged that efforts of a more direct character have been advanced to promote the necessary legislation. . . . It is not, however, with such devious ways as these that this article has to deal, but rather to consider the practical efficiency of the submarine. Neither the bureau of construction nor the steam-engineering branch of the Navy Department considers the submarine to be much more than a toy. They have a certain moral influence with the timid, but they have yet to prove that they are practical engines of war. That a submarine can stay on the bottom for a certain length of time is certain, for it has already done so; but that it can maneuver intelligently, that it has any sense of direction, that it is other than absolutely blind are yet to be shown. Granting that it had a sense of direction, granting that it was not blind, its limited cruising area still remains, an era so restricted as practically to unfit it to seek a foe. Submarines are fitted for their guidance with periscopes. Now the great disadvantage of these instruments of sight is that they convey no idea of distance. Objects which appear a great way off may really be at their very noses. Quite recently a boat steered by one went into an English harbor. Far away in the dim distance was a dock wall for which she laid course. The next instant it smashed its snout against that very wall. It was only a few inches away. Getting at the enemy is the first consideration in all naval warfare, and the submarine, unfortunately, can not get anywhere. The United States Government certainly has submarines enough to demonstrate the advantages of the type and the case can be proved by them just as well as it could be by twenty more like them."

Wanted; More Platinum!—Platinum is the only precious metal that is really of industrial use. Gold and silver are valuable for decorative purposes, but platinum is almost indispensable in certain branches of industry. The fact, for instance, that its coefficient of expansion is almost exactly the same as that of glass, and that it can therefore be embedded in glass without danger of cracking, has made it of importance in electricity; but this is only one of the numerous points in its favor. Unfortunately this metal is very rare; it can not of course compete in this regard with such rare metals as are only chemical curiosities, like radium, of which it is estimated that the whole earth contains only two pounds; but the rarity of these substances is hardly felt as an industrial stringency. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 17):

"Platinum is a metal that was unknown until relatively recent times. The ancients did not have it; the alchemists of the Middle Ages, infidel or Christian, did not discover it in their crucibles and alembics. It was not discovered until toward the middle of the eighteenth century. But the curious thing about its history is that while all the other metals, as the need for them made itself felt more strongly, were found in greater quantities, platinum, altho greatly appreciated and much in demand, remains very rare. The places where it is found are few. Thus platinum never falls in price, altho its value often varies much. In 1822 it brought 10,000 francs a kilogram [$909 a pound]; in 1870, after the discovery of the deposits in the Urals, it was 1,500 francs [$136 a pound]. But in 1895 it was worth about 3,000 francs [$273 a pound], and in December, 1901, more still. Platinum was first discovered in South America; it was regarded as a form of silver, whence its name—*plata* being the Spanish word for silver. It is now found also in Colombia, Brazil, Haiti, and Borneo, but it is much more abundant in the Ural Mountains. The Ural mines furnish yearly about 4,000 kilograms [8,800 pounds]; the rest of the world, hardly a thousand. Thus Russia controls the production and sale of platinum. It would appear that the Russians had a plan to demonetize their silver pieces coined before 1850, in order that the platinum in them might be extracted; but these pieces have become very rare—the idea had occurred to individual chemists before it was suggested to the authorities. And platinum remains rare—very rare; there is a platinum famine, and industry demands loudly the discovery of new deposits of the precious metal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE ignorance and the mental state of the peasants of central Russia are shown forcibly by their ideas of the form of the earth and the nature of rain, thunder, and lightning," says the *Staats-Zeitung* (January 4). "They regard the earth as something like a sponge, a flat or possibly globular body floating in the ocean. The water of the ocean filters through the earth leaving its salt behind in the interior and, issuing from springs, flows back in small and large streams to the ocean. This view is probably due in part to the character of the country, which is filled with small lakes and swamps. The sky, being so near the sun, must become very warm and therefore it must perspire freely. In this way rain is easily accounted for. It should be noted that destructive cloud-bursts or violent downpours of rain are common in Central Russia and that they occur, there as elsewhere, chiefly in the hottest of summer weather. Thunder and lightning have nothing to do with each other. Thunder is the noise produced by the sky cracking from intense heat, while lightning is the glow of the chariot of fire in which Elijah was taken up to heaven. The stars are firmly attached to the sky, and an eclipse of the moon is caused by a cloud."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO DESTROY BACTERIA IN FOOD.

The London *Lancet* says "mechanical shock" will destroy germs.
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE LINE OF GREAT PREACHERS DYING OUT?

IN a striking editorial lamenting the passing of Joseph Parker and Hugh Price Hughes, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) takes occasion to note "the extraordinary dearth of really able and qualified men from whom successors may be found when famous pulpits lose their occupants." The same paper goes on to say:

"There never was a time since before the Reformation when pulpit eminence was so rare; when orthodox Christianity could produce so small a battalion of magnetic exhorters; when the church could count so few stars of the first magnitude in the theological firmament. The really great preachers amongst the 25,000 clergy could be counted on one hand. There are about as many non-conformist preachers of all denominations in this kingdom. The list of men of great pulpit power in each would be very small indeed—more meager by far than in the time of our fathers, and yet every great denomination is greater to-day than yesterday. In the days of Spurgeon there were a Punshon, a Vince, a Dale, an Aldis, a Wells, a Bickersteth, a Magee, a Hugh Stowell Brown, a Samuel Wilberforce, a Birrell, a McLeod, a Tulloch, a Haycraft, a Guthrie, a Gilfillan, a Brock, a George Dawson—only to specify a few out of a host of men whom people everywhere and anywhere thronged to hear. And in the generation preceding, when the common people knew so little, yet they had a host of grand preachers to whom to listen—Melvill, Robertson, Parsons, Robert Hall, Sortaine, Chalmers, Dillon, Bishop Horsley, Christmas Evans, Williams of Wern, Charles Stovel, Howard Hinton, James Spence, Rowland Hill, Toplady, Daniel Wilson, James Sherman, Hawker, Charles Simeon, Newman and Manning before their papal perversion, and the potent itinerating leaders who thundered out loud echoes of the message left by John Wesley. Where shall we now look for anything like the number of preeminent preachers who in those days made England great, changed it from a colossal sink of corruption, such as Wesley found it, to the world's head center of righteousness and founded the Christian civilization on which we now have to build?"

To the Boston *Congregationalist* this view seems unduly pessimistic. "We are not so sure," it says, "that 'never since the Reformation' was there a time when pulpit eloquence was so rare. . . . Tested by modern standards of eloquence, scholarship, and ethical living, many a reputed giant of the past would be found wanting." The New York *Observer* (Presb.) declares:

"If magnificent preachers are few, the truth is more effectively proclaimed than it has ever been since the world began. The general standard of preaching is immensely higher than it was. The pulpit has kept pace with the development of knowledge and civilization in all other walks of life. The ordinary rural minister to-day would have been a prodigy of learning a century ago, not but what the rural ministers are apt to know more than their city brethren even now.

"Nor is the standard only high, but in adaptation to popular need, no preaching has equalled it since the times of the apostles. You can of course point to the massive tomes of men like Owen and Barrow, or those of much more recent date, but these theological chapters no longer constitute the Christian ideal of a sermon. As displays of literary finish and philosophic depth they are remarkable, but that they ever really helped and comforted one in a hundred of the times in which they were uttered I seriously question. Doubtless, many go too far in attempting to make their preaching fit the popular mind, and seek to gratify the fancy rather than to enlighten the soul; but even so, the preaching of to-day speaks to the life and experience of our people better than even the greatest master could do. . . . . .

"While, therefore, conceding that for the present we are destitute of conspicuous luminaries in the pulpit, and insisting that this does not mark any deterioration in the profession, our eyes are scanning the entire horizon with breathless eagerness for any orb that may appear, and already we have discerned some upon whose rising we are looking with impatient gladness. God grant they may not prove mere meteors, that their sun may not go down while yet 'tis day. For our age needs great men. Our nation's size should be matched by men of ample soul and imperial zeal for God. If we are not to fall to fragments and lose all community of thought and feeling, we must have men who can speak to the whole people in language that compels the attention, wields the emotions, and bends the will, to ponder the things which have real, eternal, and spiritual significance."

THE BABYLONIAN ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE.

JUST one year ago, Professor Delitzsch, of Berlin, in his capacity as president of the German Orientgesellschaft, that is conducting the archeological researches in Babylon, delivered in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress an address on the relation of the thoughts of the Old Testament to those found in Babylonian literature, in which he maintained that the former, in its principal teachings, including the worship of Jehovah as God, was dependent on the latter, and that the Old Testament accordingly contains chiefly secondary and borrowed material. This address, which appeared in tens of thousands of copies and even in an *édition de luxe*, caused an international controversy in which the leading theologians and Assyriologists of the Continent participated. "Replies" literally by the dozen were published.

In view of this voluminous discussion, Professor Delitzsch, again early in the current year, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, delivered an address on the same subject in which he more plainly than before developed his radical views. The address itself, an outline of which was cabled to America, has not yet appeared; but complete summaries have been presented in many journals. We cite from the report found in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which evidently makes prominent the more sensational features of the paper, and from which it is clear that Delitzsch represents the most "advanced" school of Assyriology. The line of thought is as follows:

There is no greater mistake that the human mind has made than to suppose that the Bible is the personal revelation of God. The contents of the Bible in many ways antagonize this view.

The Book of Job contains passages that virtually amount to blasphemies. The Song of Songs is full of secular songs of carnal lust, and the efforts of prejudiced interpreters to find in it higher religious ideals signally fail. Scientific theology has long since recognized the truth that the Scriptures came into being by the gradual accretion of various literary documents into a canon. A really honest confession of the heart must admit that we really do not need any further revelation than that found in our own selves.

How do matters stand with reference to the Ten Commandments, in the light of scientific research? It can be readily shown that changes and additions of an essential character were made in these at various times. If the Ten Commandments are the revelation of God, then Moses himself was one of the first sinners against them, not only by breaking the stone tablets, but by giving different versions that do not harmonize. The real origin of the Ten Commandments is the following: From hoary antiquity there existed old customs and laws that were regarded as norms for trade and business and for divine worship. These were used by Moses for his ends. Now we know for a certainty that long before the days of Moses there existed in Babylon an organized State with a well-regulated system of laws, as is made evident again by the discovery of the Code of Hammurabi [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 20]. These laws in many respects reflect the same principles that are found in the Decalog, and without a doubt Moses drew on these older sources for his code. It is folly accordingly to ascribe any originality or divine source to the Mosaic decalog. Future research must yet decide what portion of the Ten Commandments was derived from the Semitic peoples in general, what portion came directly from Babylonia, and what portions, if any, are specifically Israelitish.

In spite of all the opposition that has been aroused against the

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proposition that the worship of Jehovah was borrowed from the Babylonians, scientific thought must still uphold this view. In some respects, the Babylonian system is even superior to that found in the Old Testament, as in the treatment accorded to women. Nowhere in the Old Testament is there to be found the name of a woman, from which it would appear that a girl was regarded as the gift of God. Yet this is the case among the Babylonians, where the social status of the female sex was superior to that enjoyed by the women in Israel.

Among the other journals that report this address, none gives more complete details than are found in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Nos. 10 and 11). Here attention is drawn to a mass of interesting details of interpretation presented by Delitzsch on Old Testament passages, as they appear in the light of the Assyriology of the day. We reproduce some of them:

Among these is the knowledge gained with reference to the Dragon of Babel, which now appears as a serpent covered with scales, standing on four legs, the front two being those of a panther and the hind two having the claws of a bird, while the head is adorned with horns and the tail ends with a scorpion's sting. The Book of Jonah, it is claimed, now appears as an Oriental fantastic poem, and the psalms find their counterpart in Babylonian literature. The parallels between the two literatures are represented as often phenomenal. While Jeremiah cries out, "Land, land, land, hear the voice of the Lord!" the cuneiform cylinder says: "Hail, hail, hail, to the King and Lord of Assyria!" The Seraphim sing, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord Sabaoth," which corresponds to the "Achur, Achur, Achur" found in the Babylonian temples. The virtue of the spittle which Christ used to open the eyes of the blind finds its counterpart in the Babylonian cry: "O Marduk, thine is the spittle of life." The pillar of fire with which Jahve preceded the children of Israel is found in Babylon, where the goddess Istar precedes King Assurhaddon with a pillar of fire on his right and one of smoke on his left. When Isaiah says to King Hezekiah that he had arisen from death unto life, this same thought is found among the Babylonians, where an Assyrian general thanks the King for having brought him out of death into life; and an Assyrian physician who was not thought able to bring dead persons to life again was not considered proficient.

Finally, it must be added that the moral power of the Israelitish monotheistic system was no greater than that of Islam. The Mohammedan five times a day prays to his God to lead him on the narrow way; and just as the Mohammedan considers himself exclusively predestined for salvation, just so the Old Testament looks upon the Jews. This religious egotism which is embedded in the Old Testament system is a fatal foe to all higher ethical ideals and life. This part of the system was abrogated by early Christianity, and the Reformation put aside many fallacies that remained. It is now left for independent Biblical research to restore a truly historical picture of the religious development in the Old Testament and to put upon this the true estimate.

As yet but few comments have appeared on this remarkable address, but these are as antagonistic as were the comments on the first address of Delitzsch a year ago. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* significantly draws attention to the fact that the opposition to Delitzsch did not come from the circles of conservative theologians, but that the Assyriologists themselves, almost to a man, protested against the hasty and, as they alleged, groundless conclusions of the Berlin savant. All the addresses that touched on this subject at the International Congress of Orientalists held in Hamburg were against Delitzsch, and liberal theology, as voiced by Professor Cornill, of Breslau, declares his proposition is an insult to thorough scholarship.

Emperor William has been severely criticized in conservative religious circles for his "patronage" of Professor Delitzsch's views, and some of the most influential church administrators, including the accomplished Dr. Dryander, have besought him to make a definite statement of his own attitude toward the theories propounded. This he has done, in a letter addressed to Admiral Hollum, councillor of the German Oriental Society, in which he censures Professor Delitzsch and places himself in line with orthodox Christianity of a progressive type. He writes in part as follows:

"During the evening entertainment with us Professor Delitzsch had the opportunity to fully confer and debate with her Majesty the Empress and Dr. Dryander, while I listened and remained passive. Unfortunately he abandoned the standpoint of the strict historian and Assyriologist, straying into religious and theological conclusions and hypotheses, which were quite nebulous or bold.

"When he came to speak of the New Testament, it became clear at once that he had developed such quite divergent views regarding the person of our Savior that I had to express the diametrically opposite point of view. He does not recognize the divinity of Christ, and as a deduction therefrom asserts that the Old Testament contains no revelation about him as the Messiah. Here the Assyriologist and the historical investigator ceases, and the theologian begins, with all his light and shadow sides. In this province I can only urgently advise him to proceed very cautiously, step by step, and at any rate ventilate his theses only in theological books and in the circle of his colleagues."

The Kaiser concludes that it is "self-evident" that the Old Testament contains "many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word." But this does not alter the fact that God did reveal Himself, in a special sense, to the people of Israel.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION OF "TAINTED GIFTS."

AN editorial article in the New York *Outlook*, entitled "The Gifts of Millionaires," has started a most interesting discussion in the religious press regarding the propriety or nonpropriety of educational and religious institutions accepting gifts of money from donors whose money is believed to have been obtained by unrighteous methods. The immediate occasion for the discussion was afforded by addresses made by John A. Hobson, the English economist, and Prof. John Bascom, of Williams College. Both of these speakers took the ground that the "charity of millionaires" is undesirable in any community; and Professor Bascom has not hesitated to apply this general principle to the specific case of Chicago University, in which, he affirms, "John D. Rockefeller's dollars have sealed the lips of every instructor." *The Outlook* comments:

"It is quite impracticable for trustees to undertake any such inquisitorial function as this principle would lay upon them; but if they were able to perform it, and in the performance of it found that all the money was acquired by methods wholly immoral, this would of itself constitute no adequate reason for refusing to accept the money in trust for the public. Let us suppose the clearest of cases. A man has made his money as a professional gambler. Now that he has it, he desires to give it to the public. What better use can he put it to? He can not ordinarily search out the men whose money he has won and return it to them. If he converts it into government notes and bonds, and burns them up, he gives it to the Government. If he leaves it to his children, is it more moral for them to take it for personal uses than for a board of trustees to take it for public uses? Was Christ wrong when he suffered the woman that was a sinner to anoint his feet with ointment which it is quite certain she had bought with the wages of her sin? Ordinarily the best thing a sinner can do with his ill-earned wealth is to give it to the community; the fact that it is ill earned is no reason why it should not be devoted to the public service. It is rather an added reason why it should be so devoted."

Professor Bascom attempts to vindicate his position in the pages of the New York *Independent*. He says:

"To first rob men of their own and then return it as a gift is the mere semblance of virtue. This is the thing Christ pronounces impossible in the kingdom of heaven. 'Tory Social-

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ism' is no new thing in the world, and yet we are entering on it with a glad spirit, as if it were a fresh-found virtue to steal a man's heritage and then fling to him the waste of it, as one gives parings to a dog. It is quite easy to serve two masters, if one is the head of a divinity school. Christ must have overlooked divinity schools in saying it can not be done. You have only to take the money of the devil and employ it in extending your own version of the precepts of our Lord, and you are sound with both. . . . . .

"A man never touches money, receives it or gives it, without imparting character to it. 'Thy money,' said Peter, 'perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.' The chief priests and elders, when Judas repented himself and brought again the thirty pieces of silver, would not put them into the treasury of the Temple, because they were the price of blood, but bought with them the Potter's Field. Our elders can do better than that. Even before Judas hints of repentance they can wash their hands of his transgressions, saying, 'What is that to us? See thou to that,' and then cast the millions gained into—is it blasphemy or is it wisdom to call it—'the treasury of God'? That is the best thing we can do with it, say these our elders. We have no need of a Potter's Field. Yet every large city has a Potter's Field, and a Potter's Field kept crowded by the unchristian methods of our commercial life. It may well be doubted whether money is ever more completely wasted than when it is used to gild transgression."

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writes a letter to *The Outlook* affirming his belief that "when the acceptance of a gift carries with it a tacit excuse for past misdeeds, when it involves the placing of a name which stands for violated law and disregard of the rights of men side by side with the names of the great and of the unselfish, when it implies the recognition of a false measure of success—a thing most common in our American life—then the college which accepts such a gift suffers in its moral leadership." The same view is taken by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, in an article in *Unity* (Chicago). He declares his opinion that no money from "tainted" sources can "ever safely feed the lamp of truth or knowledge or ever sanctify or really vitalize any great endeavor." On the other hand, the New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* and the Philadelphia *Church Standard* put forward editorial comment supporting the conclusions of *The Outlook*.

EMANCIPATION OF MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

THE question of woman's emancipation seems to be occupying considerable attention in the Mohammedan world just now. We presented recently, from a Moslem journal, a defense of the Moslem treatment of women (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 31); but contrary views are held and vigorously expressed among Moslems of some note. For instance, a new book has been written by Kasem Ameen, a learned Mussulman jurist, which is described as nothing less than "epoch-making."

The author makes a strong and unprecedented plea for the emancipation of the Mohammedan woman, who is still considered a mere chattel. He would raise her to the level of man, and have her declared his equal, both socially and legally; he would give her a fair elementary education, to start with; he would reinvest her with the rights accorded her by Al-Koran; he would protect her by legislation from the widespread evil of divorce; he would check the demoralizing practise of polygamy; he would have her come in contact with the outside world. Seclusion he would do away with, and the veil he would abolish, not at once, but by degrees. And to effect all these important changes, he brings to his support, not only the traditional tenets of the Mohammedan religion, but the Koran and some reported sayings of the Prophet himself. Kasem Ameen, therefore, is not wholly iconoclastic in his ideas. The reform he desires to effect, he admits, is certainly a wide departure, but a departure not from the religion of Al-Islam, but from the customs and habits of the people.

The author denies that the Bible has been the cause of the Christian woman's social and mental development, and observes that if religion really affected the customs of a people, the Mohammedan woman would be to-day the most developed and the most enlightened of her kind. Al-Koran provides for her as no other sacred book does; it declares her equality with man, and affords her sufficient protection; it relieves her of the burden of support: she does not have to contribute to the maintenance of the home. The trouble has been, argues Ameen, that the teachings of Al-Koran have been forgotten, and have been superseded by pernicious Mohammedan customs. These customs were introduced into Al-Islam by the conquered races that embraced the Mohammedan faith, and that brought with them the tissues of their effete civilization. Their conquerors accepted the dross that came with the grain. They did not have time to sift and to purge; they were then only intent upon making conquests.

Speaking of the present relation of the Mohammedan woman to man the author says:

"Man is the absolute master and woman the slave. She is the object of his sensual pleasures, a toy, as it were, with which he plays, whenever and however he pleases. Knowledge is his, ignorance is hers. The firmament and the light are his, darkness and the dungeon are hers. His is to command, hers is to blindly obey. His is everything that is, and she is an insignificant part of that everything."

Ameen's panacea for the evils of the present condition is education. "The girl," he says, "must attend school if we are to have capable, conscientious, and enlightened mothers." Hence the necessity of breaking through the barriers of seclusion and abolishing gradually the use of the veil. These customs, he contends, are not even conducive to domestic happiness:

"Ask those that are married if they are loved by their wives, and they will answer in the affirmative. The truth, however, is the reverse. I have personally investigated the conditions of a number of families that are supposed to be living in harmony, peace, and love, and I have not found one husband who truly loved his wife, or one wife who evinced a sincere affection for her husband. This outward appearance of peace and harmony —this thin veneering—only means one of three things, namely, either the husband is made callous and nonchalant by incessant strife, and has finally determined to let things take their course; or the wife allows herself to be utilized as an ordinary chattel, without uttering a protest; or both parties are ignorant and do not appreciate the true value of life. In this last case, the parties are nearer to a sort of happiness than in the former two, altho their happiness is negative in quality and evanescent in nature."

The condition of woman being so degraded, it follows that the children must be wanting in good culture and right breeding. The ignorance of the mother produces the mentally deformed child—the demoralized man. It is to this ignorance that the writer ascribes the humiliating and degrading condition of the Egyptians. He asks:

"Is it not the result of such conditions that we are all victims of moral paralysis? We are never moved by anything, however repulsive or attractive it may be. If we see a beautiful object, we praise it under our breath, and if we witness a foul deed we disapprove of it with a shake of the head, without being inwardly moved to admire the former and denounce the latter. . . . We have such a low opinion of woman that when we want to denounce a man for his rascality we say: 'He is brought up by a woman.'"

The author points to the American and the European woman as edifying examples of the result of education. He believes that the Mohammedans as well as the Europeans have gone to extremes in different directions: the former in the use, and the latter in the non-use, of the veil. While the Mohammedans have

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rendered the custom ridiculous and absurd, it must also be admitted that the Europeans have rendered woman more open to temptation. There is, therefore, a middle course, which he would have his people adopt until the mental and social condition of woman is somewhat ameliorated. He dismisses the argument that the veil is conducive to chastity with a reference to the unveiled woman of America. The continuous incarceration of woman awakens in her feelings that would never be promotive of chastity. Extremes produce extremes. "And is it not a fact," he asks, "that the majority of our women are victims of obesity and anemia by reason of their seclusion, indolence, and sedentary habits?" Just as soon as a Mohammedan woman first becomes a mother, she waxes old in the prime of her life. Love and mercy are stronger bonds than compulsion and cruelty. Social intercourse between the sexes, he concludes, is more likely to promote chastity than seclusion and the veil.

Kasem Ameen's remarkable book is the subject of spirited discussion in Mohammedan circles. Its teaching is vigorously opposed by the conservatives; but the radical element, composed largely of young Mohammedans who have been educated in Europe, is in sympathy with the reforms advocated.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PULPIT CRUSADE AGAINST CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

ON February 2, the Louisville Ministerial Association issued a notable protest against "the terrible epidemic of crime" which is declared to exist at the present time in the State of Kentucky. "Scarcely a Sunday passes," we are informed in this document, "that there is not a shooting of some sort. . . . . Within the very shadow of the Louisville city hall and the police headquarters, these frightful acts of bloodshed are perpetrated." We quote further:

"In spite of our large and expensive police force and our courts of law, judges and juries, all sworn to protect human life and punish crime, these violations of the most sacred and elemental laws of humanity continue to increase among us. And when these murderers are apprehended, or, as is usually the case, when they voluntarily surrender themselves into the hands of the law in the presumptive assurance of their acquittance, even then these felons are scarcely even subjected to more than a light punishment. Lodged in jail for a few days to preserve the appearance of respect for law, they are generally let loose upon a nominal bail, and, after a trial in which, as a rule, the whole machinery of justice is powerless to secure evidence against these miscreants, are set free to commit some fresh assault against the helpless public.

"We also note with much alarm the deadness of the public conscience upon this grave matter. Our people seem to have lost the sense of their own terrible culpability and disgrace in permitting this horrible state of things to continue without some public and organized protest. We are all guilty of the blood of these murdered men as long as we keep silence and do nothing. These crimes should move us to abhorrence, and to the expression of a just indignation against those whom we have placed over us to protect us from the bloody hand of the murderer and assassin."

Thirty-six ministers signed this statement, which concludes with an appeal to the pastors of the city to observe the following Sunday as a special day of prayer and protest. The call was duly acted upon by the clergymen of Louisville, and the following account of the day's sermons is taken from *The Courier Journal:*

"From the pulpits of churches all over Louisville, in common with the churches all over Kentucky, a cry went up yesterday for the regeneration of the State. . . . In nearly all the churches statistics were cited to show the multiplicity of homicides in the State. Those in Louisville were dwelt upon as being startling in their results, and the statement was made that the record of the criminal court does not half tell the story, inasmuch as there are men who take the lives of their fellows and who are released before they ever reach the criminal court.

"While all practically agree that the apathy of the public conscience was responsible for the 'carnival of crime,' as it is denominated, various specific causes for the crime were named.

"The causes of crime as enumerated by the speakers in the different churches can be named as follows:

"(1) All-night saloons, conducted by men many of whom have been convicted of criminal offenses. (2) The poolrooms, which inveigle young men within their doors and tempt them to lose their money and the money of their employers. (3) The 'gilded palace of iniquity on Fourth Avenue' which, with similar places, leads young men astray. (4) Unscrupulous criminal lawyers who, for pay, agree to secure the release of murderers, and who always succeed, in that way allaying fear of punishment and death in the minds of criminals. (5) The fatal construction put on the right of self-defense by the State's court of highest appeal.

"Among the remedies suggested by the different ministers are the following:

"(1) Close up all saloons at eleven o'clock at night. (2) "Revoke licenses of all saloons where disorder occurs. (3) Arouse the public conscience and let every good citizen vote for men who will do their duty. (4) Let every good citizen do jury duty when called upon. (5) Enforce the laws, which are adequate. (6) Frown down criminal lawyers who only serve their clients and do not subserve the public good.

"One of the speakers yesterday declared that Louisville was in much the condition that Cincinnati found herself in some years ago. Then crime was so rampant and criminals so indifferent to the law that the people arose in their anger, burned the courthouse, took the criminals from the jail and hanged them, independent of the law.

"The meetings at some of the churches yesterday partook of the nature of mass-meetings. At the Warren Memorial Church, Dr. Hoge, the pastor, spoke with Mr. Temple Bodley; at McFerran Memorial Church the speakers were the Rev. W. W. Hamilton, the pastor, Mr. A. Y. Ford, Professor McGlothlin, and Professor Sampey, both of the Baptist Theological Seminary, and Prof. W. H. Tharp. At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, the Rev. Francis R. Beattie, the Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, and Mr. Alex. P. Humphrey spoke.

"It is likely that an organization will be formed to develop the movement."

The Atlanta *Constitution* adds:

"The law-abiding, Christian people of the State are thoroughly alive to the importance of making lawlessness odious and placing the man of blood under the ban of the public conscience.

"The crusade against crime will by no means be confined to the church. It is proposed that every editor in Kentucky agree to publish at least once a month an article written with a view to fostering a sentiment in favor of more general observance and enforcement of the law, and that every public-school teacher, white and black, deliver a monthly lecture warning their pupils of the consequences of crime, the danger of carrying concealed weapons, the horror of shedding the blood of one's fellow man, and the sin of yielding to the passions of hate, jealousy, avarice, and the long train of crime's incentives. Thousands of Kentucky fathers and mothers have pledged themselves to be doubly diligent in endeavoring to inculcate the same wholesome lessons in their children at home.

"The suggestion is a good one for the people of every State of the Union to follow, and the place to begin the crusade is in the home, school, and church, as is the intention in Kentucky."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers of New York, is planning to raise a quarter of a million dollars for the building of an Apostolic Mission House in Washington. The aim of the founders is to provide a training school for missionaries and priests in America's new insular possessions.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated with due pomp and pageantry on February 20. One of the most interesting events of the day was the presentation to the Pope of a golden tiara costing $25,000, the Jubilee present of the Roman Catholic world. Three purses of $40,000 each were offered, to be devoted to religious purposes; and addresses expressing loyalty and devotion were read by Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, by Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and by Cardinal Boschi.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICAN papers note from time to time that the affairs of their continent are too often considered solely with reference to European exploitation. This tendency, we are told, leads to misunderstanding because questions of an exclusively South American character are ignored by the world at large. For instance, the territorial integrity of South America is regarded by the outside world from a standpoint either wholly European or wholly North American. In South America, however, they have a standpoint, too. According to this standpoint, territorial integrity means something besides freedom from the interference of Europe and the United States. It means that the persent national boundaries and jurisdictions of the continent shall be recognized as final. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) thinks the United States Government fails to grasp this principle and as a result incurs much unnecessary prejudice. Brazil's dispute with Bolivia is declared to be a case in point. The influential organ just alluded to considers this matter of far graver import than any South American complication involving a European power. The situation with regard to it, after promising to tone down peacefully, has again become strained, threatening, indeed to involve no less than five South American republics. Brazil has concentrated troops in the states of Amazonas and Matto Grosso, while President Pando, of Bolivia, has taken steps of a bellicose nature. The trouble grows out of the question of Acre, the region made over to the New York-London syndicate by Bolivia. Brazil had recognized the rights of Bolivia to Acre by treaty, but when the syndicate came upon the scene, armed, it was contended, with excessive sovereign powers, questions of international law and of diplomacy arose that seem to obscure the purely business aspect of the syndicate's charter. The *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro) says the Brazilian Government would now like to buy Acre back from Bolivia or cede another strip of territory in exchange for it. A favorable solution of the difficulty is looked for along some such lines as these. The *Prensa* takes the position that the Acre concession amounts practically to the creation of a new sovereignty in South America, a proceeding which the other republics can not consent to under any circumstances whatever:

"Territorial integrity is the principle upon which South America's preservation depends. The doctrine that territory may be the subject of conquest by adventurers, in order to form principalities, states or semi-states, is an innovation from Europe, applicable only to the wastes of Africa and Asia, inhabited by inferior and uncivilized races."

Since this was written it has become apparent that the Acre syndicate does not aim at the acquisition of any "sovereignty" as that term is understood in South America. But a good deal of ill feeling has survived the movement to set up an independent republic in Acre. The Bolivian press, and notably the *Capital* (Sucre), which vehemently opposed the Government throughout the Acre crisis, is hostile to Brazil. It says:

"There can no longer be any doubt that a movement exists in Brazil to challenge Bolivia's sovereignty in Acre. This movement is based upon the open or clandestine support of the federal Government, or of the governments of the states of Para and Manaos. We should be on our guard."

"Ex-President" Galvez, of the collapsed republic of Acre, severely reflects upon the course of the state government of Manaos, in a statement published by the *Jornal do Brazil* (Rio Janeiro). A sharp attack upon Bolivia is made in the editorial columns of the *Gazeta de Noticias* (Rio Janeiro), which says that the Bolivian Government has clearly shown its incapacity to rule its own territory. It is also intimated that the President of Bolivia did not dare lead the regiments of the republic into Acre lest the Vice-President should start a revolution behind the Chief Magistrate's back. But we learn from another authority that the President eliminated this possibility by exiling the Vice-President.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

EUROPE has been again confronted with a serious crisis in the shape of the Macedonian question. Nevertheless there is an element of mystery in the situation due, it is said in England, to Russia's efforts to conceal the true state of affairs from Western Europe. Certainly the news that reaches the outside world from the Balkans is of a meager and bewildering character. Macedonian information is at a premium. It has been intimated more or less vaguely that a certain great Power—"neither Austria-Hungary nor Russia"—is resisting the rest of Christian Europe in demanding that Turkey end once for all a "peril and scandal." All attempts to explain the crisis are thus hampered by obscurities that have their origin, apparently, in what goes by the name of European diplomacy. Luckily, however, it is possible to weave something like a connected narrative from the tangle of comment and conjecture in which the press of Europe is involving the object of Macedonia. *The Daily News* (London) lays the foundation of the subject in these words:

"The treaty of San Stefano handed over a considerable part of Macedonia to Bulgaria. England and Lord Beaconsfield stepped in and handed her back to the Turk, who since that period has been pillaging and murdering at will. There has never been anything but anarchy in Macedonia, or in Albania either, since the treaty of Berlin. There never will be as long as the Turks remain there as the governing power. Before the Greek movement came to a head a serious rising was threatening in Macedonia, and at one moment a dramatic and powerful union between Greece and the Balkan states seemed inevitable. Would that it had been consummated! Macedonia would then have been free, Crete would have been as Greek as she is certain to be in a few years or months, and the Turk would have been pushed back farther and farther from the civilization point, with which he can never be in any real contact."

The "Unspeakable Turk" being thus assigned his part in the piece, our trenchant commentator distributes the rôles of the Christian Powers in the following fashion:

"The material ambitions of Germany and the selfish and short-sighted indifference of Russia stayed the march of freedom in those unhappy years. Armenia was crushed, Greece was beaten, but not entirely foiled; Macedonia was thrown again into 'the sullen furnace of her afflictions.' Then, as now, the Balkan states were the not very edifying centers of the rival intrigues of the great Powers. Russia, only half successful in her emancipating work, spoiled it by her violent interference in Bulgaria and her cold-hearted abandonment of Armenia and Greece. Of late she has certainly improved her position. Bulgaria, with her shifty Prince, is largely in her hands, and Montenegro is naturally and wisely her firm ally. With Macedonia she has large affinities—ties of religion and of race and language—which did not exist in the case of Armenia. In Constantinople Germany has largely supplanted her, but the Kaiser has made no progress either in the affections or the interests of the Balkan states, while Austria, another great factor in the solution of the near Eastern problem, has shown a keen desire to cultivate Macedonian feeling. Now it would seem as if Russia were feeling her way to an advance."

All this does not take us into Macedonia. Information from within that area of desolation has the tantalizing inadequacy of the particulars vouchsafed us from time to time concerning the canals on Mars. *The Edinburgh Review* (London) undertook in one of its recent numbers to lift the veil. It painted this melancholy picture:

"The economic exhaustion of the country is only equaled by

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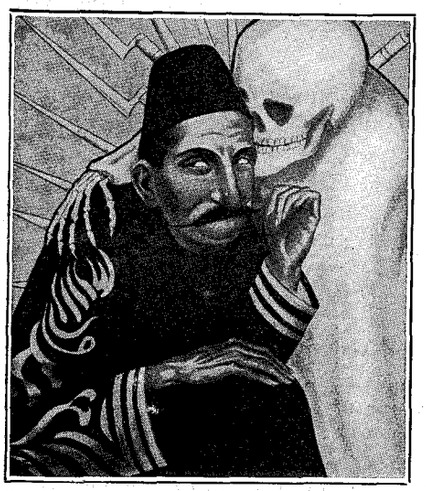
the moral degradation of its inhabitants. Rebellion or utter ruin is the only alternative left to a population groaning under a yoke of almost unparalleled severity. That recourse has not yet been had to rebellion is chiefly due to the fact that Macedonia is a house divided against itself. Heartily as the Christian races hate their common oppressor, they would rather be ruined by him than agree on a common plan of action. This intensity of racial antipathy and antagonism and the number of the rival races are precisely the features which lend such a peculiar interest to the study of Macedonia, as compared with Albania, and render it a source of grave peril to the peace of Eastern Europe."



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S "PLOT TO DRENCH THE WORLD IN BLOOD."

—Poster displayed by the New York *American and Journal.*

The Turkish system of taxation flourishes "with savage disregard for decency," while "the picture would not be complete without a reference to the uncleanly troop of Jewish brokers and money lenders who, like a flock of carrion crows following in the wake of any army marching to battle," accompany the predatory tax-gatherer "in the hope of an easy prey." And there is worse to tell:

"Robbery is another cause of impoverishment. The peasant is plundered not only by professional brigands and outlaws, but by the very persons who are paid to protect him. No sooner is he out of sight of the *karakol*, or wayside guard station, where he has been forced to leave part of the produce which he carries to market, than he is as likely as not to fall in with some of the numerous gangs of Albanian ruffians who, armed to the teeth, roam about the country for booty."

"However," proceeds this graphic chronicler, "all these grievances wax pale before the terrible pest of brigandage, which has done more than anything else to bring the country to its present state of desolation":

"Many are yearly driven to the mountains by the tyranny of the Turkish landlords, others seek in them a refuge from the clutches of Turkish officialdom, while not a few embrace the brigand's career from sheer love of independence. 'Better one day's freedom than forty years of slavery and prison' is a popular maxim very frequently acted upon. The hope of speedy enrichment is also an attraction which goes far to minimize the risks of mountain life, while the slothfulness and the venality of the authorities inspire the brigand with the assurance of impunity. The ranks of these free agents of evil are further swelled by the creatures of the revolutionary committees, who profess to be actuated by motives of pure patriotism, without, however, disdaining to combine with them the pursuit of less ideal objects. The districts near the frontiers, affording as they do greater facilities for escape, are those most commonly infested with brigand bands, but there is hardly any part of Macedonia quite free from the scourge."

Such is Macedonia from within. Reverting to the external aspect of the problem, we find a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) defending the Turk and finding him not so very unspeakable after all:

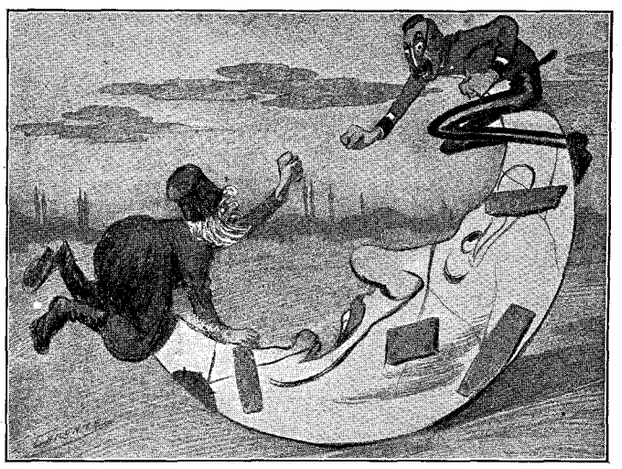
"The Macedonian question is symptomatic of the general disease which permeates this heterogeneous empire [of the Sultan], and tho on the occasion of each fresh outburst of the complaint we expect the last hour has come, still things manage to drag on and nothing in particular happens. As regards Macedonia, however, the chronic state of unrest is almost openly, but none the less insidiously, fostered by Greece and by Bulgaria; the former still cherishing the Greek idea of a restored Byzantine empire—the latter largely arising from the ambition of the Prince of Bulgaria to become a king (and to be a king a kingdom is necessary), whilst his ally, Russia, is only too willing to help him in anything that will keep the sore between him and the Sultan open and raw. . . . The high road to a new Byzantium would be Macedonia, and in Macedonia the Greeks have no difficulty in disseminating disloyal sentiments against the Sultan."

The situation being analyzed for us in this fashion, the question arises, What is to be done? "Owing to disunion among the Powers," we read in the London *Times*, "which are agreed only in maintaining the *status quo*, there seems little hope that the reforms stipulated in the Berlin treaty will ever be put into execution":

"The deliberate purpose of Russia is to foster the disintegration of the Ottoman empire. The protectorate which she is gradually assuming over the Christian populations of Turkey is detrimental to the established rights of France and prevents any cordial cooperation between her and her ally. Germany, bent on securing material advantages, is ready to tolerate the worst excesses of Turkish misgovernment, provided she attains her ends. Austria, paralyzed by internal dissensions, is only too thankful to see things remain as they are."

A great deal of water has flowed under London Bridge since the above was written. The great English organ formulates its editorial ideas in a more optimistic strain, and we find it now saying:

"What is imperatively demanded as the first step to bettering the present condition of things in Macedonia, as elsewhere in the Turkish empire, is not the publication of liberal constitutions or the carving out of independent principalities, but a serious and sustained endeavor to work the existing administration properly. It has been pointed out again and again that Turkey possesses honest and capable officials who, if backed by the real support of the Powers, could probably carry on the government of the vilayets in the way all disinterested well-wishers desire. It is quite true that, as is pointed out by the authority quoted by our Paris correspondent, the disorganization of Turkish finance, with its corollaries of a half-fed army and unpaid officials, constitutes a bar as nearly insuperable as anything can be to the effective carrying out of improved administrative methods. For this reason it might prove necessary to secure effective and far-reaching reforms at the heart of the empire as well as in its outlying members; but such a prospect should not deter the Powers from taking the more obvious steps toward practical amelioration



THE DARDANELLES SEE-SAW.

The game played by Great Britain and Russia consists in seeing who will be at the top if by chance both are on a level in testing the strength of Turkey's old carcass. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

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to which everything seems now to point. The crushing burden of taxation under which the Macedonian peasant labors would be robbed of most, if not all, of its terrors if he were freed from illegal extortions by the presence of honest officials. That the task of the latter might prove a hopeless one unless they could count on efficient European aid we can, however, hardly doubt. The more vital, in view of this fact, becomes the need for securing measures of European supervision and inspection which shall be adequate to the need. That some such practical scheme is embodied in the Austro-Russian plans of reform seems certainly evident."

Austrian opinion seeks to minimize the importance of the crisis, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) declaring that "there is no occasion for panic" and alluding to former troubles tided over. The Paris *Temps* says the situation may bring Europe face to face with a peril of the first magnitude when the spring season sets in. The *Tribuna* (Rome), organ of the Italian ministry, has a very elaborate study of the crisis. "Turkey," it says, "can not tolerate anarchy as the normal condition of existence in Macedonia, nor can Europe tolerate it either, not only out of considerations of humanity but for the sake of international equilibrium and peace":

"The rivalries among the Powers, which alone prevented a carrying out of the provisions of the agreement of 1878, have not ceased. A Macedonian Macedonia, that might become the nucleus of a future Balkan federation, would not further the designs of Austria any more than an Armenian Armenia would have furthered the designs of Russia. So it is not to be wondered at if obstacles emanating from Vienna hinder everything in the shape of a complete development of Macedonian nationality. But Europe, for the sake of her own self-respect, can not permit a renewal of the Armenian experiment. Too often, as it is, has the Sublime Porte been warned in vain that every act of bad faith must entail most serious consequences to the Ottoman empire. It would be impossible to prolong indefinitely the struggle between the reactionary forces of Mohammedanism and the impatience of the Balkan populations."

It will be observed that this Italian opinion conflicts with some of the British opinion already quoted. The British aver that the opposition to an equitable settlement in Macedonia does not emanate from Austria, but the *Tribuna* insists that it must. However, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) asserts that Austria is ready and eager to act in cooperation with Russia to settle the Macedonian question. This paper has certain official relations which give great weight to its opinion. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks there is no doubt of the existence of a thorough Austro-Russian understanding with reference to Macedonia, and it adds that France will act in harmony therewith. Official German opinion is expressed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is resentful of insinuations that Germany is obstructing a settlement of the trouble. Says this organ:

"We are urged to support Russia in the efforts of her diplomacy to bring about a better state of affairs in Macedonia. . . . . The reforms in Macedonia which Russia desires have our hearty support, and we hope that the efforts of Austria and Russia—which we have earnestly seconded—will be successful. Nothing is further from our purpose than a Metternich policy. But we do not feel called upon to assume the burden of Oriental policy. It is to our interest to hinder as far as we can the development of an Oriental crisis, which could easily lead to a European crisis. For this reason we have not approved of the agitations of Macedonian committees, altho we deplore the barbarities of the Turks."

The consensus of European opinion indicates a settlement of the crisis by the Powers under the leadership of Austria and Russia, with France a strong supporting influence. All authorities agree, nevertheless, that a crucial difficulty must present itself when the spring season has advanced sufficiently to enable the revolutionary bands to arouse the Macedonian population.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VICTORY OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

THE ups and downs of the young Sultan of Morocco have been overshadowed by crises in other parts of the world. But he has given a good account of himself in his dealings with the pretender, Bu-Hamara, upon whom he inflicted a smart defeat recently. The Sultan Abd-el-Aziz has since that time been reasserting his impugned supremacy throughout Morocco. It is generally assumed that the pretender's cause is doomed, because the fanatical tribesmen will deem him a shattered idol. Nevertheless, this view of the matter is not shared by an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*, who says the Sultan will

MULAI ABD-EL-AZIZ,
Sultan of Morocco, with his American bicycle.

surely have to face another insurrection in no very distant future. The Moroccans are resolved to be rid of him because he has fallen too much under the influence of Europe and Christianity:

"Changeable tho public opinion in Morocco may be, as elsewhere, it is very probable that the majority of the Moroccan tribesmen will never willingly serve this unpopular Sultan who, having inherited none of the qualities of his father, affronts by his every act the religious convictions of the people, and seems to rule under the tutelage of Great Britain, the most unpopular of European Powers in Morocco. If the present revolt be suppressed in slaughter another revolt will follow it in some portion of Morocco. The Moroccan question will always be on the point of reopening. In the interest of Morocco, as well as in the interest of Europe, every effort should be made by diplomacy to rid Abd-el-Aziz of the pernicious influence of his Christian environment. If the Sultan refuses to follow the straight path traced by his predecessors, the accession to the throne of a strongly orthodox prince should be favored—one imbued with the principles and traditions of [the former Sultan] Mouley-el-Hassan."

A good deal of importance is attached to this view as emanating from a source in close touch with the French Foreign Office. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the French Government regards itself as in a sense "a Mohammedan power" in view of its colo-

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nial connections. "France particularly aims at the neutralization" of the great Moroccan center of Tangier, "which commands the Mediterranean opposite Gibraltar." The French style themselves "Morocco's nearest neighbors," and that country "is within the French sphere of influence." The German paper adds:

"The French program means that all Morocco must go to France with the exception of Tangier, which is to be made neutral. We agree with this last stipulation. It is no longer a secret that this policy is that of the French colonial party, which aims at the acquisition of the whole of Morocco, in order thereby to round out the colonial empire of France. This colonial empire is to comprise all northwest Africa as far as the Kongo, and to be matched only by the colonial empire of Great Britain in India. There are not wanting indications that this policy accords with the ambitions of the French colonial and foreign offices, as is shown by the pains and expense lavished by successive cabinets in operations along the Algerian-Moroccan frontier. Morocco is to this element the great prize of the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

READILY UNDERSTOOD.

The Morocco Pretender was formerly a conjuror, and the Sultan flees from him to avoid being extinguished.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE LIBERAL CHAOS IN SPAIN.

EVER since the death of Sagasta, the Liberals in Spain have struggled to form themselves into a cohesive body for political purposes, but quite in vain. They have found a nominal leader in the person of Señor Montero Rios. This publicist is both experienced and able. He has formulated a policy based upon the principles of the lamented Sagasta; but the Liberal factions have at last ceased negotiating with one another, and as a result there is no recognized opposition in the country at all. This situation is ascribed to the radicalism of Señor Canalejas, formerly a member of a Sagasta ministry and now the leader of Spain's democratic element. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says the present situation is "for the best":

"What destroyed the Liberal party in Spain was its constant compromise with elements claiming to be Liberal, but which in reality pursued Conservative aims. These were the elements that drove Sagasta, from the very beginning of his last ministry, to make concessions to Clericalism that were inconsistent with Liberal principles. To this cause must be attributed the discredit into which the Sagasta ministry fell toward its decline. At present the situation has the advantage of being well-defined. The democratic element can group itself openly about Señor Canalejas, who has a policy that all anti-Clericals and all friends of financial and economic reform can support. But in view of the political methods that prevail in Spain, where the party in power determines, before the elections are held, just what number of seats the opposition shall win, it goes without saying that the Liberal faction headed by Señor Moret will be favored by Premier Silvela, since the opposition of that faction is only a matter of form. It is not, therefore, in the Cortes that Señor Canalejas and his friends will do their best work. They will win public opinion to their side by an agitation in the country at large. Their influence will thus become strong enough in time to enable them to make headway against the forces of reaction."

This view is partially indorsed by the utterances of the Spanish press. The dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) is very much concerned at the Liberal chaos because it threatens the artificial party system and may lead to the creation of a genuine instead of a sham opposition. The idea is not expressed so nakedly, but that is what its comment amounts to. For instance:

"We do not forget the services rendered by the Liberal party, notwithstanding its errors and shortcomings. We note, not without alarm, the factions into which it is shattered. The existence of strong and well-disciplined parties seems to us preferable to a multiplicity of separated groups, which too often merely obstruct legislative activity and disarrange parliamentary life. We deem it to the interest of the nation and the monarchy that a strong and united Liberal party should exist, in which experience and the spirit of moderation temper the exaggeration of mere theory and adjust policy to the exigencies of the time."

There are six different factions among the Liberals, says the *Heraldo de Madrid*, organ of Señor Canalejas. It alludes to the efforts of Señor Montero Rios to unite these factions under his own leadership, but declares such efforts vain until a genuinely democratic policy is decided upon. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) calls attention to the interminable character of the Government's negotiations with the Vatican, and declares that the conclusion of these confabulations affords a basis of union upon which any number of factions ought to be able to unite. The Republican *País* (Madrid), however, says that these negotiations are practically over for the present at any rate, and it even admits that Spain may have gained from them an increased control over the religious orders.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

BOER WOMEN.—Had the Boer women been given their way, the war in South Africa might still be "on," thinks the *Gids* (Amsterdam). Rather than yield "they would have endured endless woes."

FROM CÆSAR TO MORGAN.—J. Pierpont Morgan can be compared only with Julius Cæsar, according to Mario Morasso, writing in the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Rome). "The Napoleon of to-morrow can only be the Morgan of to-day."

ALSACE STILL FRENCH.—The efforts of Emperor William to Germanize Alsace are a failure, if we may accept what the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (Paris) asserts. The economic situation of the territory makes it dependent upon France, and all its ideas and aims are French.

POLITICAL CALM IN FRANCE.—"France is passing through a period of great political calm," says *The Outlook* (London). "She is to be congratulated upon this as long as the calm lasts, but some close observers will be apt to think that this unusual and most un-Frenchlike peacefulness is in itself a portent. More remarkable still is the subsidence of the bitter animosities aroused by the Religious Associations Act. Not often has the Church of Rome allowed so complete a victory to its opponents."

RUSSIAN PALACE INTRIGUES.—"Reliable information from St. Petersburg points to great dissensions among the leading members of the Czar's Government," says *Free Russia* (London). "The struggle for supremacy between Messrs. von Plehve and S. Witte is an open secret. It is well known in official circles that the Home Secretary, profiting by Mr. Witte's absence on his journey to Siberia, tried to undermine his position, and privately 'offered' the post of Minister of Finance, as a future vacancy, to Mr. Kokovtsev, at present Mr. Witte's assistant. Some people, however, who ought to know, do not believe in this candidature, and name General Lobko, the present State Controller, as Mr. Witte's successor, in the event of that minister's downfall."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BUNCH OF CAMEOS.

THE MONK AND THE DANCER. By Arthur Cosslett Smith. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 241 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHETHER collections of short stories published in book form find purchasers enough to repay the firm that brings them out, or not, such a group of them as the six printed under the caption of "The Monk and the Dancer" can not but win the heartiest encomium of every reader sensitive to the peculiar charm of this form of literary art. Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith must be admitted as a master in this fascinating field. That he is a man of forty, or thereabouts, cosmopolitan and ripened to perfection by the study of French models, might be astutely conjectured, and the conjecture is borne out by the facts.

ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH.

In these admirable stories, Mr. Smith's touch is firm, knowing, and refreshingly effective. His style suggests the trenchant vigor and luminous clarity of De Maupassant. The manner of the telling is half the battle in his case, tho the stories are fresh, original, and ingenious as to motif and exposition.

"The Monk and the Dancer" is not a startlingly novel idea in substance; but it is reenforced by engaging accidental modifications. An innocent young man succumbs to the perilous fascinations of a Spanish danseuse; that is the story in a nutshell. But this virginal Apollo is a monk of the abbey of La Trappe, at Staoüeli, in Algeria. More, he has been reared from his infancy within the silent walls, and the world and that agitating factor in it, woman, are a closed book to him. Again, to intensify the situation, Brother Angelo learns on the very day on which Dolores strays into the guest-chamber of the monastery that he is the son of a Count Charles d' Apremont, colonel of the Fourth Chasseurs d'Afrique, and an Almée woman, who danced in the café of Biskra; and at the same time that he learns who his parents were he is also informed that they are both dead. The father abbot lifts the veil of the past for him. Tumult enough is thus injected into the warm, white soul whose whole existence of twenty-two years has been passed in the geranium-scented silence of the severest monastic rule known to the Church.

With unhesitating promptness, this modern Adam succumbs to the wiles of Dolores. After a few months, when she has tired of the toy she has made of him, the young monk drags himself back to the convent, his whole soul a lacerated garment of penance, and they take the stricken prodigal in, back to the silence which will never be voiceless to him again, and to whom the breath of the geraniums will be a perfume with the scent of a shattered ideal in it.

Mr. Smith has a humor not dry, not caustic; only polished and inoculated with cosmopolitanism. Different lands and human nature in its myriad phases are things he knows by heart. Never for a moment is his pen not that of the gentleman and the artist. One story is specifically humorous; another, embroidered with needle-pricks of humor. In his touch, his sentiment, his manner, he is the sophisticated club-man, who knows it all. But the artistic sense is never crippled by this embodied worldly pen. The work is clean-cut, assured, and you will never mistake him, or fail to be glad that he has written for your appreciative taste.

THE DOINGS OF THE SUBURBAN WOMAN.

THE HOUSEWIVES OF EDENRISE. By Florence Popham. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 285 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

ONCE in a while the reader of modern fiction comes across an oasis in the desert of adventure and romance—a book in which nothing very much happens and yet whose every-day affairs are presented in so amusing a fashion that they interest some of us far more than do the lovers and the beautiful heroines in the romantic novels. The latest of such books is "The Housewives of Edenrise." Edenrise is a little village not far from London, and the "housewives" are the ladies in the little society of the town. While we read the book, the doings of these ladies, their petty affairs, and the difficulties which they have with their servants become for a moment the most absorbing thing in the world. The writer has the unusual gift of making one understand and sympathize with not only the joys and sorrows of her characters, but with their little jealousies and petty annoyances. In fact, all the personages in the book are real people; when one has finished it one has lived in Edenrise, taken tea with Mrs. Peacock, and listened to the scandalized ladies as they discussed the affairs of the impossible Mrs. Greenlaw. The author, too, has resisted the temptation to burlesque the housewives. The humor with which their affairs and themselves are described is never strained or overdone. It is doubtful if many men will enjoy this book as thoroughly as its women readers. A man would have to be a very close observer of feminine nature to understand what a very close study of life this is. There is a widely spread superstition among men that a woman is mysterious, that it is impossible to comprehend her motives, and that, when estimating her character, one should reckon twice two as five. For such people these housewives would be too transparent. Suburban womanhood is here described as it is after the husband has gone to town. The different characters are very like those one would be apt to find in a suburban village. They are neither all stupid nor "catty." Some are sensible, fine, and broad-minded; they talk as women do when there are no men around, and it is this very thing that men would be very likely not to understand.

THE PASSING OF A FIGHTING BURGHER.

THREE YEARS' WAR. By Christian Rudolf De Wet. Portrait by John S. Sargent, R.A. Four Plans and a Map. Cloth, 6 x 9 in., 448 pp. Price, $2.50. Scribner's Sons.

IN the judgment of a competent military critic, this book is neither a treatise on the Boer war nor a history of it; "it does not pretend to be." It is more justly described as "a log" of the events in which De Wet was personally concerned—a chronicle of detached movements and spirited "affairs." "So far as the military history of the war goes, the book might as well have been written by a corporal." True; but such a corporal! One who, from the condition of a private burgher, was called to be commander-in-chief in less than five months; and from whom the fighting Free-Staters took their orders, from the capture of Cronje to the end of the war.

A free-footed partizan chief was this Boer farmer; a phenomenal leader of irregulars; keeping thousands of British horse racing over the Veldt in the vain hope of catching him; cutting through the British lines "with an audacity justified by his fertile resourcefulness"; a man who has mastered the Boer tricks of cover and stalking, and who "shot at a mark"; one who knew how to keep the enemy busy wondering what he would do next, and whose place in the world's story of romantic and formidable bushwhacking is found somewhere between Forrest and Mosby.

The most convincing impression of the mind and temper of De Wet that we get from these pages concerns the logical and practical direction of his criticisms and requirements. Whatever the emergency, he "means business"; in no predicament, for no strain or stress, has he any use for heroics—for "exalted sentiments," even of magnanimity or of reverence. At Paardeburg, "Our arrival on the previous day had made a way of escape for General Cronje"; but Cronje would not move. The world will honor that great general, he declares; . . . "but I believe that he ought to have sacrificed his own notions to the good of the nation; he should not have been brave at the expense of his country's independence, to which he was as fiercely attached as I." It was Cronje's conviction that he must stand or fall with his laager. He never realized that his capture would mean the death of many burghers, and that indescribable panic throughout all the laagers on the Veldt. That fatal surrender, De Wet maintains, was not only the burghers' undoing; it reenforced the enemy.

CHRISTIAN R. DE WET.
From portrait by John S. Sargent.

The fact that the Boers of the Free State fought in small detachments was, to De Wet's notion, pregnant with much vexation to the English, whose wits were troubled to invent a new vocabulary of epithet suitable to the occasion—"Rebels," "sniping-bands," "guerillas." He seems to have been always at a loss to comprehend why guerillas. But he is in a measure relieved by their withdrawal of the obnoxious fling at the peace negotiations, when they acknowledged that the Boer leaders formed a legal government. "They really did not mean to use the word at all."

To the Boers, "Majuba Day" (27th of February) was a date of ominous import. On the "Majuba Day" of 1902, Commandant Van Merwe and four hundred stout burghers fell into the hands of the enemy. On that same day—nineteen years after the great battle—befel the terrible defeat at Paardeburg, where the Boers lost General Cronje and a great force of their best fighters. And when the twenty-first anniversary was upon them, they were called upon to commemorate it in appalling losses of men and cattle captured by the enemy. Says De Wet:

"We had always been able until now to get the cattle safely away; the unevenness of the Veldt here was greatly in our favor. But this time,

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we could not. How am I to explain the inexplicable? *We had sinned*—but not against England."

On the 5th of June the first commando laid down their arms near Vredefort. "The whole miserable business" came to an end on the 16th. To continue the desperate struggle was to court extermination. Already the women and children were dying by thousands. Starvation was knocking at their doors, and knocking loudly. "I have often been present," says De Wet, "at the death-bed and at the burial of those who have been nearest to my heart—father, mother, brother, friend; but the grief I felt on those occasions was not to be compared with what I now underwent at the burial of my nation."

By the light of that pathetic outburst, it is not difficult to detect the grimly bitter protest that lurks in De Wet's Dedication: "To my Fellow Subjects of the British Empire!"

HEART CHORDS ON AN IRISH HARP.

FATHER TOM OF CONNEMARA. By Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. Rand, McNally & Co.

MOST Americans have rather vague ideas about Ireland. Many could give no more graphic definition of it than the country which is moving to New York. But even the least interested know it as the land of such discrepant sobriquets (or are they cognate?) as the "Green Isle," and the "Isle of the Saints." The importation of verdancy to these shores is palpably evident, tho the "Saints" do not appear to make their hegira to New York in surging throngs.

This modest cluster of stories by an Irish woman is redolent of the Irish sod. Mrs. Neville selects one of the barest sections of the island as her *terrain*, and sounds the depths of the primitive Keltic nature which it produces and fosters. "The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." The humor, bed-rock virtues, and child-like poetry of Connemara and its folk breathe with the pathos of an æolian harp from her pages. They are unaffected tales, but rich in their simplicity, and tho there is an amateurish touch at times in her style, it somehow accords beguilingly with the hearty directness of her narration.

"Connemara lies on the uttermost verge of the most western island of Europe, and is the last spot on which the sun rests before he is lost to the eyes of men," she says. It is a natural stronghold, between Killary and Galway bays on the west coast, and few tourists penetrate into its wild but beautiful fastnesses, and if the land grudgingly feeds the bodies, the souls of its simple folk have noble quality in them. We believe this because Mrs. Neville says it in a way that makes doubt base. Can such passages as this be withstood?

"Each Connemara man holds his head high, and he has reason for doing so. He may be a fisherman depending on the elements for his breakfast, or a farmer breaking his heart over a crop that would evoke a curse from a Roscommon cotter; but he comes from royal blood, and he knows it and is deeply thankful. He is brave because his ancestors were brave, he is hospitable because they were hospitable, and he is courteous because they were courteous. His dinner may consist of some potatoes and a freshly caught salmon, or potatoes and milk, or potatoes and nothing at all; but he invites you to partake of it with the dignity of a prince."

It is astonishing what a hardy race the potato and sea-air will breed. Their sterile land is clothed in wild beauty and the perfume of flowers sweetens the air. What freshness in the simple annals of these poor, as told by Mrs. Neville! Character is rich and individual, and the simple Connemara incidents are tragic, pathetic, humorous, and endearing as she weaves them into these tales. There is one story, "Vulcan and Venus," that is very strong in its granite rawness of emotion. But the vein of Irish humor predominates, the "real thing," the quick, unctuous, colored flow of retort, that playful effervescence of the fancy, stiffened by a grasp of the adversary's weak point, which, like some delicate wines, does not survive exportation from the country of its vintage.

PICTURES OF IRISH LIFE.

THE FOUNDING OF FORTUNES. By Jane Barlowe. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 248 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

AS a novelist Miss Barlowe is singularly lacking in what has been regarded as the great essential, that is, the ability to make a plot which moves, to tell a story which carries one along so swiftly on its current of events that it gives one an illusion of life. It may be that there will come a time when the traditional plot, the events of which are all "dovetailed" together, and which all lead up to what we call a "climax," will seem antiquated and artificial. Already there are signs of a diminishing loyalty to it. Some of our best books are mere fragments, so to speak, of life, with not any particular beginning or end. And some writers who began to write in this way have found later that the so-called plot paid, and their most dramatic work, in the conventional sense of the word, has been less vivid and less vibrant with the real drama of life than the work which had a less conventional form.

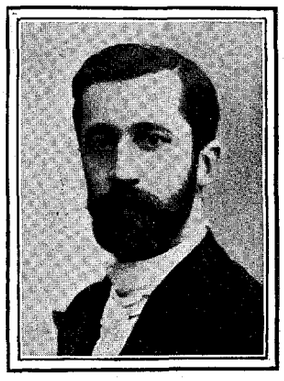
It is to be hoped that Miss Barlowe will not be one of these. In the "Founding of Fortunes," the line between the kind of work which she is best suited to do and the kind which she has labored to learn to do is well defined. All her attempts to tell a connected story have an artificial result. Nowhere does she create in her reader the desire to turn the page over quickly to see what happened next, for it really matters very little. Rather one desires to linger over the little clear-cut pictures of Irish life, the small dramatic incidents, which have no important relation to the story. Looked at from a literary point of view, as one of the literary signs of the times, an observant person can not but feel that the old species of story-telling and the new, which sacrifices form to the close observation of life, have met oddly here in this book, and somewhat to the discomfort of both.

Any one who knows Miss Barlowe's work knows how well she understands her people. No one, perhaps, has ever drawn so clearly their desperate merriment and their consoling melancholy. Her studies of Irish life are more exact and more human than Miss Wilkins's studies of New England have ever been, and better then Miss Wilkins's. She has been able to make her readers see the look of the country in which her people live.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY, AS MAN AND AS ARTIST. With an Essay on Dostoyevski. By Dmitri Merejkowski. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 310 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IT is very difficult for us to get a just opinion of the great men of other nations. This is especially true when the great man is obscured behind a difficult language, so that his countrymen's estimates of him are inaccessible to most readers. When such an estimate is translated, it is likely to be a shock to our preconceived ideas. This is certainly the effect of the recently translated book of Dmitri Merejkowski on his distinguished countryman, Tolstoy. This writer paints Tolstoy in the light, not of a great Christian reformer who has given up the things of the world to return to a simpler and purer mode of life (the light in which the American reading public has been wont to consider him), but as a great pagan who somehow has gotten tangled up with Christian ideals which are quite foreign to his nature and in direct opposition to his acts. According to Merejkowski, Tolstoy's attempt to renounce his worldly goods has been only a pathetic failure; his attempt to lead an austere life has resulted in a life of austere but perfect luxury. Whether the reader is or is not convinced in the end, this Russian critic makes out a very telling case against the latter-day apostle. To strengthen his most vital arguments, he uses the testimony of Tolstoy's devoted brother-in-law, Bers, and that of other intimate and sympathetic family friends. Nowhere does he convey the idea that Tolstoy is consciously a fraud, but simply that he has utterly failed in living the life he aimed to live, and has merely shirked where he pretended to renounce.



DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

Merejkowski's opinion of Tolstoy as a writer is no less interesting and individual. He gives him, of course, a place among the highest in the Russian literary Olympus. But he admires him, not as a psychologist, but as a writer who more than any one else has understood the physical life of the people. He is the "great seer of the body," and he describes the bodies of his personages, not their souls. They all talk alike, so Merejkowski claims, and it is by some curious personal and physical trait that they become real to us, some poignant gesture that makes them live.

It seems almost a dramatic perversity that leads the Russian critic to contrast the art of Tolstoy and the art of Dostoyevski. The one sane, of splendid physical health, living an almost patriarchal life among his family; the other abnormal, irregular in every detail of his life, a wanderer on the face of the earth, an epileptic even—the two most sharply contrasted types it would be possible to find even in Russia, the land of contrasts.

The later portion of the book is devoted to contrasting the subtle, curious, and tortured art of Dostoyevski with the obvious and physical work of Tolstoy. The works of these two men complete each other, Merejkowski thinks; by their very difference they interpret each other.

The author has managed to make his book of criticism as dramatic as a romance. He has set into vivid relief two of the most interesting figures in Russian literature, and his point of view, whether or not the reader agrees with it, is intensely interesting.

WITH its February issue Scribner's old established literary magazine, *The Book Buyer*, changes its name to *The Lamp*.

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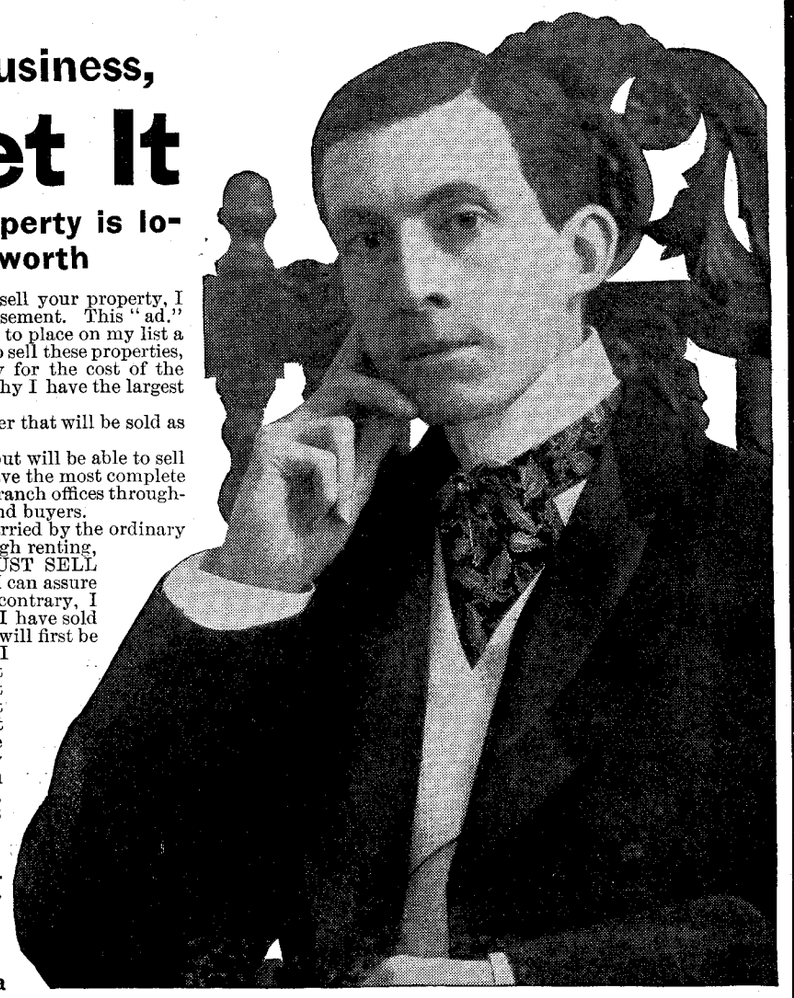

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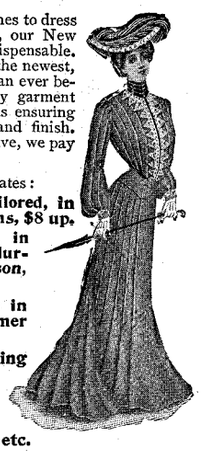
New Spring Costumes



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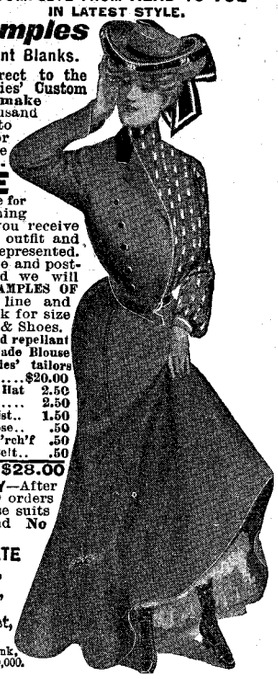

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324 prizes awarded in 1902. See 1903 catalog for list.

MISS EMMA V. WHITE, Seedswoman.
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Under the Darkness of the Night."—Ellen C. Chapeau. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"A Coin of Edward VII."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Life Within."—Anonymous. (Lorthrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The English Language."—Frederick Manley and W. N. Hailmann. (C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston.)

"The Laurel Primer, with Suggestions to Teachers"—W. N. Hailmann. (C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston.)

"Recollections of a Long Life."—Joseph Packard. (Byron S. Adam, Washington, D.C., $2.25.)

"Modern Spiritualism."—Frank Podmore. (Charles Scribner's Sons., 2 vols., $5 net.)

"Experiments on Animals."—Stephen Paget. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.)

"The American Republic and its Government."—James Albert Woodburn. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"Calvert of Strathore."—Carter Goodloe. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Path of Evolution."—Henry Pemberton. (Henry Altemus Company.)

"Emblemland."—John Kendrick Bangs and Charles R. Macauley. (R. H. Russell.)

"Nuggets from a Welsh Mine."—Jenkin Lloyd Jones. (Unity Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"With the Lepers in Surinam."—Rev. Henry T. Weiss, 12 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

"Happiness."—Essays on the meaning of life, by Carl Hilty; translated by Francis G. Peabody. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Meaning of Pictures."—John C. Van Dyke. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Some By-Ways of California."—Charles F. Carter. (The Grafton Press.)

"Henry Ashton."—R. A. Dague. (Published by author at Alameda, Cal.)

"Socialism and Labor."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Religion, Agnosticism, and Education."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Aphorisms and Reflections."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Augustus Cæsar."—John B Firth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"A Harmony of the Gospels."—John A. Broadus. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"The Coast of Freedom."—Adèle Marie Shaw. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

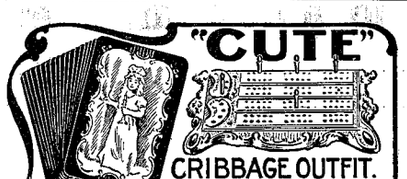
Mollusks.

By HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

Down where the bed of ocean sinks profound,
Lodged in the clefts and caverns of the deep,
Where silence and eternal darkness keep,
These dumb primordial living forms abound.
What know they of this life in the vast round
Of earth and air,—how wild the pulses leap
At love's sweet dream; what storms of sorrow sweep;
What hopes allure us, and what terrors hound?
And, scattered on these slopes and plains below
This atmospheric sea, one with the worm
And beetle for a momentary term,
What know we more of those ethereal spheres,—
What rapture may be there, what poignant wo,
What towering passions, and what high careers?

—In February *Harper's Magazine*.

"CUTE"



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Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit contains a food property to upbuild each and every element of the depleted body. Foods made of part of the wheat, such as white-flour bread, cannot do this, and the ferment contained in them results in a sour mass in the stomach. There is no lard, yeast or health-disturbing ingredient of any nature in *Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit* and its use insures a sweet, clean stomach.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit purifies the digestive tract, and constipation is unknown to those who eat it regularly. It can be prepared in so many tempting ways that the fickle appetite is always attracted by its goodness and the ailing body quickly responds to its all-nourishing force.

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Phœbus Apollo.

By Guy Wetmore Carryl.

Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, who are shorn of contempt and pride,
Humbled and crushed in a world gone wrong since the smoke on thine altars died!
Hear us, Lord of the Sunrise, and come, as of old you came;
Dawn on the doubts and darkness born of our later shame!
There are strange gods come among us, of passion, and scorn, and greed:
They are throned in our stately cities, our sons at their altars bleed.
The smoke of their thousand battles hath blinded thy children's eyes,
And our hearts are sick for a ruler that answers us not with lies,
Sick for thy light untarnished, Fruit of Latona's pain:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

Our eyes, of earth grown weary, through the backward ages peer
Till, wooed of our eager craving, the scene of thy birth grows clear,
And across the calm Ægean, gray-green in the early morn,
We hear the cry of the circling swans that salute the god new-born;
The challenge of mighty Python, the song of the shafts that go
Straight to the heart of the monster, sped from thy slender bow.
Again through the vale of Tempe a magical music rings,
The song of the marching Muses, the ripple of fingered strings;
But this is our dreaming only: we wait for a stronger strain:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

There are some among us, Diviner, who know not thy way and will,
Some of thy rebel children who bow to the strange gods still,
Some that dream of oppression, and many that dream of gold,
Whose ears are deaf to the music that gladden the world of old;
But we, the few and the faithful, we are weary of wars unjust.
There is left no god of our thousand gods that we love, believe, or trust;
In our courts is justice scoffed at, in our senates gold has sway,
And the deeds of our priests and preachers make mock of the words they say.
Cardinals, kings, and captains, there is left none fit to reign:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

We have hearkened to creeds unnumbered, we have given them trial and test,
And the creed of thy Delphic temple of them all is still the best!
The clean-limbed blithe disciples, slender, and strong, and young,

Charlotte Brontë
George Eliot
Jane Austen

Studies in their Works

By Henry H. Bonnell, 8vo, 485 pages. *Net*, $2.00. By mail, $2.17.

I. Charlotte Brontë, (a) Her Realism, (b) Her Attitude toward Nature, (c) Her Passion.

II. George Eliot, (a) Her Religion and Philosophy, (b) Her Art, (c) Her Sympathy: Further considered.

III. Jane Austen, (a) Her Place, (b) Her Wonderful Charm.

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FREE It is sent free to all applicants. The health of the people is to the interest of life insurers. Hence this offer. Address,

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The swing of their long processions, the lilt of the songs they sung,
Thine own majestic presence pursuing the nymph of dawn
In thy chariot eastward blazing, by thy stately griffons drawn.
The spell of thy liquid music, heard once in the speeding year:—
These are the things, Great Archer, that we long to see and hear!
For beside thy creed unblemished all others are stale and vain:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

Monarch of light and laughter, honor, and trust, and truth,
God of all inspiration, King of eternal youth,
Whose words are fitted to music as jewels are set in gold,
There is need of thy splendid worship in a world grown grim and old!
We have drunk the wine of the ages, we are come to the dregs and lees,
And the shrines are all unworthy where we bend reluctant knees:
The brand of the beast is on us, we grovel and grope and err.
Wake, Great God of the morning! The moment has come to stir!
The stars of our night of evil on a wan horizon wane:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Collier Always "Touches Wood."—The superstition of actors is so well known that sometimes even a single habit is construed into being an omen for good-luck or fortune. William Collier, says the New York *Evening Telegram*, will never enter or leave a room or go on or off the stage without touching a piece of wood.

This is particularly noticeable in his stage entrances. Mr. Collier stands in the wings at Weber & Fields' Music-Hall waiting his cue, and when it arrives he reaches out to the frame of the nearest scene, passes the tips of his fingers over the surface of the wood, and walks before the audience.

Once, in the excitement of a first performance, he made a few steps toward the footlights when he remembered that his wood-touching had been neglected, While the audience was still applauding him, he backed a few steps, bowing modestly, and in the most careless fashion reached out his left hand and touched the edge of the scene-frame. Then he went on with his lines.

This hobby was noticed by Charles Bigelow, who was standing beside him in the wings.

"Do you always touch wood before you go on?" asked the scanty-haired comedian.

"Sure," replied Mr. Collier, as he gently stroked Mr. Bigelow's head before making his entrance.

And Mr. Bigelow thought hard for a time.

Horace Greeley's Broken Heart.— Senator Depew introduced an account of the disastrous close of Horace Greeley's life into his eulogy of the late Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, in the Senate recently. He said:

"I have seen many a death-bed in my life; I have seen life go out under conditions that were sad or sweet, hopeful or despairing. I never but once

A Successful Concern

For a long time LITERARY DIGEST readers have been addressed on various phases of the real-estate proposition by Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co., and in this week's issue another of their announcements will be found.

It will perhaps be interesting to know that out of the thousands of readers of this periodical who have become patrons of Wood, Harmon & Co., no case of complaint or of dissatisfaction has arisen.

This is certainly remarkable, and it is no less creditable. Their offers have always contained a clause offering in good faith to make good every promise, and an honest adherence to this offer has resulted in a measure of success not often attained.

THE PUBLISHERS believe that in the publication of "Modern Eloquence" they are adding something of value to the world's literature—a work that traverses entirely new fields. For the first time, the best After-Dinner Speeches, Lectures, Addresses and Anecdotes of the most brilliant men of the present generation (the past fifty years) have been gathered together.

A work on oratory has meant, heretofore, a musty collection of time-worn speeches, some of them good, but all of them to be found in divers similar collections. The present Library is as different from these as its distinguished Editor-in-Chief was different from other men. Former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, with the assistance of an able staff, succeeded in compiling a work on new and original lines—a work eminently needful to every library, public or private—as the most cursory examination of its purpose and scope will testify.

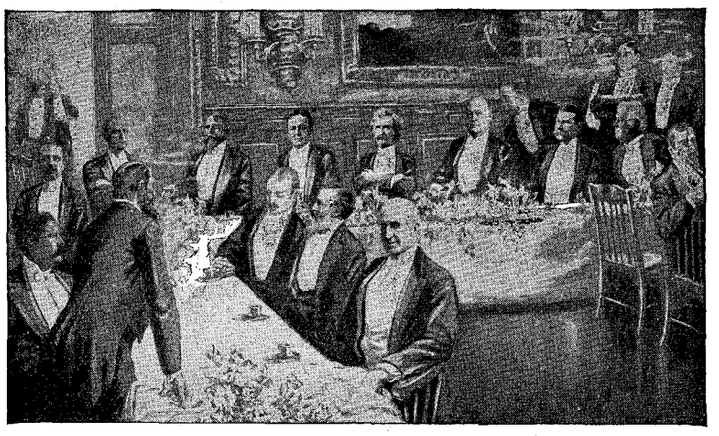
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

THE purpose underlying the Library of Modern Eloquence was to collect and publish in permanent form the best spoken thought of recent times; but nothing has been included save what is replete with genuine literary value and undoubted popular interest. No excerpts or mutilated portions of speeches have been admitted. Texts have been given in full, since incomplete readings work an injustice to both author and reader.

This work is without a precedent. It has neither predecessor nor competitor. It is sole occupant of a new field. Although the speeches are not all new in themselves, yet, as here given to the public, they are literally treasure-trove. They constitute an important body of Nineteenth Century literature, heretofore inaccessible and hidden in widely separated places.

No experiments have been tried. Whatever is included is of proved value and interest. Speeches which have been flashed across a continent; lectures which have been repeated with ever-renewed fervor; addresses which have brought fame to the speaker and have marked an epoch in history—these have been collected for the first time after months of laborious effort.

Appended to this collection and reenforcing its purpose to entertain, will be found a series of witticisms, anecdotes and eloquent sayings, making the work in effect a cyclopedia of later oratory.



After-Dinner Speeches—Vols. I, II and III

MANY of the brightest, wittiest, wisest sayings of our time have been engendered amid the incense of fragrant Havanas and the aroma of cafe noir. There is something particularly inspiring in a group of congenial men who are in the best of humor from having just dined, and who settle back comfortably in their chairs to listen to some ethical, scientific, literary, or, perhaps, satirical discourse from a speaker of national repute.

Such a speaker must be entertaining. The nature of the occasion demands that quality. He must be brief and to the point. While his speech may have the bright ring of an impromptu effort, the best examples are rarely haphazard. It has been remarked that Emerson put into an after-dinner speech the best philosophy of a long essay. Joseph H. Choate, Mark Twain, Chauncey M. Depew, and Charles Dickens have established international reputations in this special field.

Lectures—Vols. IV, V and VI

A LECTURE is kneaded, twisted, and revamped by frequent repetition till it becomes a model of eloquence. Many of the noblest flights of oratory must be credited to the lecturers of this and other countries. Their subjects have cost them weeks and *months in the preparation*; they have been tried by the fire of public ordeal.

In a book, the public will endure, though not graciously, a mass of truthful, even though unenlivened, sentiment. In a lecture, brightness is the saving grace. Should a man produce a great lecture he has, of sheer necessity, created literature worthy to endure.

Famous Addresses—Vols. VII, VIII and IX

THIS department includes Literary, Scientific, and Commemorative Addresses and Eulogies. The authors represented are renowned orators, men whose authority to treat of their subjects is as unquestioned as is their power to speak with ability.

The editorial committee have aimed to give only those speeches that would "read well"—that would be attractive from both charm of style and force of thought. Comparatively recent as is the history of America, its literature is already teeming with noteworthy examples. The patriotic American as well as the litterateur will be inspired by and delighted with these "Occasional Addresses."

Anecdotes—Vol. X

FOR the man desirous of becoming a public speaker, or for him who is called upon at short notice to respond to a toast, "Modern Eloquence" will prove an ever-present helper. To such persons the last section will especially commend itself; it includes several hundred pages of anecdotes, reminiscences, and repartee. A well-timed story is often the salvation of a speech; and here such stories may be found in the widest possible variety—and of the highest possible quality.

The Indices

The indices are complete and thorough, furnishing instant reference to every topic, both general and specific, in the entire work.

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saw a man die of a broken heart, and never do I wish to see such a tragedy again.

"I made a speech with Mr. Greeley in his presidential campaign, just before its close. We spoke from the same platform, and both of us knew that he was to be beaten. We went back to his home, and he was jeered upon the train and at the depôt when he arrived. We went into his study, which was littered with those famous caricatures of Nast, representing him as the embodiment of all that was evil or vile in expression or practise in life. Mr. Greeley glanced them over for a moment, and then said:

"'My life is a failure. I never have sought to accumulate a fortune. I never have cared for fame, but I did want to leave a monument of what I had done for my fellow men, in lifting them up and in doing away with the curse of slavery and the curse of rum; but here I am, at the close of this campaign, so represented to my countrymen that the slave will always look upon me as having been one of his owners, and reform will look upon me as a fraud.'

"Then, his head falling upon his desk, he broke into uncontrollable sobs. I sent for his family. The brain that had done such splendid work snapped. The next morning he was taken to an asylum, where he died. His heart literally broke."

Secretary Shaw as Sherlock Holmes.—When Secretary Shaw came out of the White House recently, says the New York *Times*, he missed his hat. Looking around he found a hat that closely resembled his own. It bore the initials "T. C. P." in gilt letters:

"Here," said Mr. Shaw to the bystanders, "is where I display the talents of Sherlock Holmes. Discovering the initials 'T. C. P.' in this hat, I seek for a man with those initials who has been at the White House to-day. There is only one such man, and his name is Thomas C. Platt. That does not prove that the owner of these initials has taken my hat, but when we ascertain that Mr. Platt is not now at the White House, the conclusion is irresistible that he has gone away wearing a hat. Since this hat is here and mine is not, it is obvious that he has taken my hat. Is the demonstration clear?"

Amid the admiring comments of the spectators Mr. Shaw put on Senator Platt's hat, walked over to the Treasury Department, and rang up the Senator on the telephone. Mr. Platt confessed that he was the man who purloined the Secretary's hat.

"This looks to me like a Wall Street game," said Mr. Shaw. "I may have the best end of the deal, but I don't believe it. You have been accused of making trades, but I did not think you would work them off on your friends."

"I think it's a flim-flam game," responded Mr. Platt. "I didn't suppose you would have the nerve to do a thing like that almost under the eyes of the President. But for the Nelson amendment, providing for publicity for all suspicious enterprises, I suppose I would never have gotten that superior hat of mine back. I suspect that the newspaper men at the White House threatened to expose you if you did not make restitution."

Later in the day they exchanged hats.

Edison's Way of Working.—Thomas A. Edison is said never to read a book, outside of his technical reading, unless it is mentioned to him by his wife or some friend. Then he sits down and reads until he has finished it. One evening, says the New York *Times*, he happened to be unusually engrossed with some "problems," and was nervously pacing up and down his library.

To divert his thoughts his wife came in and picked up the first book she saw. It happened to be "The Count of Monte Cristo."

"Have you ever read this story?" said Mrs. Edison to her husband.

He stopped and looked at the title.

"No, I never have. Is it good?"

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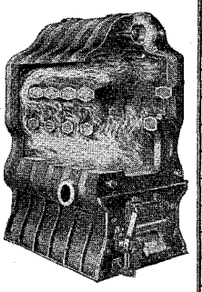

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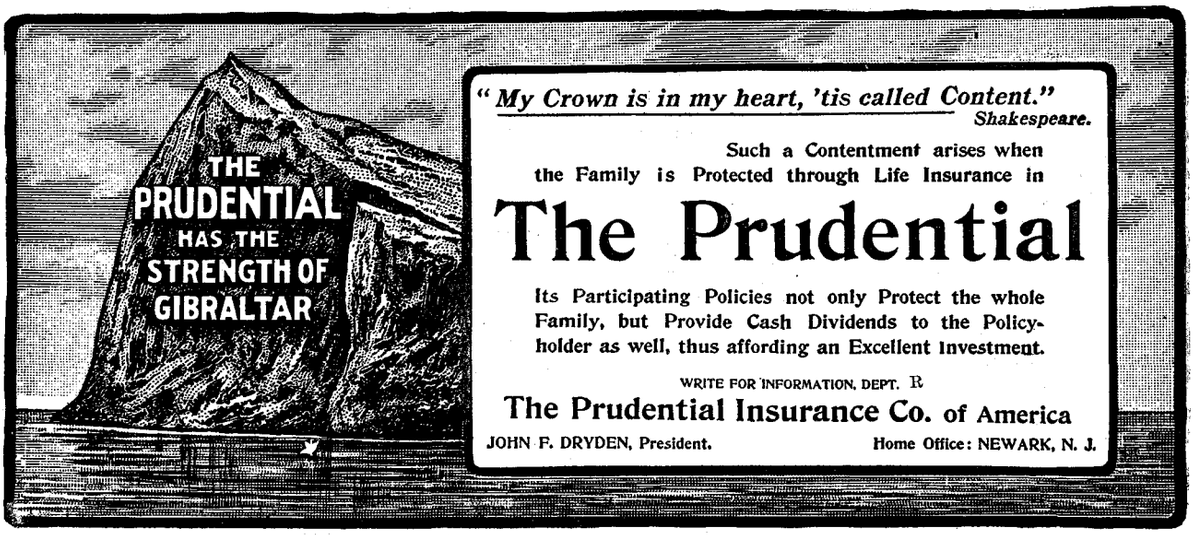

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Shakespeare.

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Mrs. Edison assured him that it was.

"All right. I guess I'll read it now," and within two minutes the "problem" whatever it was, had been forgotten, and he was absorbed in Dumas's great story. As he finished the book he noticed the light of day peeping in, and on looking at his watch found it was five o'clock in the morning.

No sooner had he laid down the book than the forgotten "problem" jumped into his mind, and, putting on his hat, he went to his laboratory and worked unceasingly, without food or sleep, for thirty-six hours.

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Half a block onward,
All in their 'motobiles
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"*Racing-car! Runabout!*"
Into Fifth Avenue
Rode the Four Hundred.

"*Forward!*" the owners said,
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho the chauffeurs knew
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to kill or die.
Into Fifth Avenue
Rode the Four Hundred.

Tunnels to right of them,
Tunnels to left of them,
Subways beneath them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Stormed at with shout and yell,
Boldly they rode and well.
Into Fifth Avenue,
While rang the chauffeur's bell,
Rode the Four Hundred.

Flashed all their goggles bare,
Flashed as they cleft the air,
Smashing the people there,
Charging the people, while
All the town wondered.
Plunged in the gasolene smoke,
Right down the street they broke;
Copper and pedestrian
Reel'd from their lightning-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back again,
Rode the Four Hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the town wondered.
Proud of the charge they made,
Proud of themselves, they said,
Were the Four Hundred.

—J. C. D. in *Life*.

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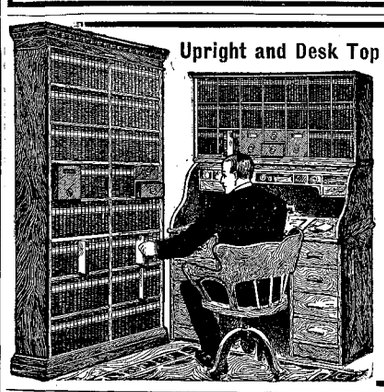

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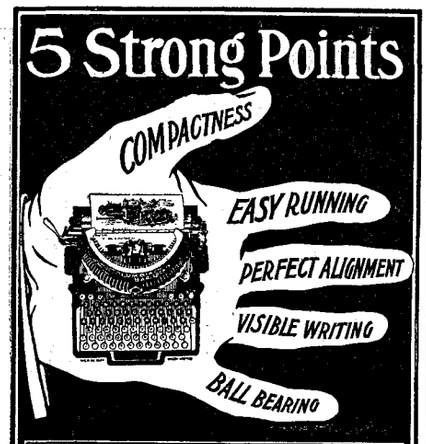

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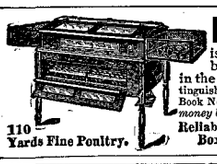

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Always the South Wind.—Of a hotel-keeper in the Scotch highlands a tourist asked: "Is this a good place, landlord, do you think, for a person affected with a weak chest?"

"Nane better, sir; nane better," was the encouraging reply.

"I have been recommended, yon know, by the doctor to settle in a place where the south wind blows. Does it blow much here?"

"Toots, ay!" was the reply; "it's aye the south wind that blaws here."

"Then how do you account for it blowing from the north at the present time?" said the tourist.

"Oh, that's easily accounted for, sir," was the reply. "It's the south wind, a' the same, sir, jist on its road back again."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

— —

The New Cellar Door.—In the slums of Manchester a rent collector had great difficulty in getting the rent from one Pat Maginnis. On being applied to for a couple of weeks' rent he said he would pay it if the landlord would put in a new cellar door. This was done, and the collector called for the money. Maginnis was out, but his eldest son paid the money that was due.

"Glad you have it ready for once," said the man.

"Yes, sir," the boy replied; "but it has been an awful trouble. We had to sell some of the furniture."

"Oh?" said he, pocketing the rent. "I didn't know you had any."

"Yes," continued the lad; "father sold the new cellar door to get it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

March 5-7.—Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Houston, Texas.

March 10.—Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, at Altoona, Pa.

March 19-25.—National American Woman's Suffrage Convention, at New Orleans.

March 24-26.—American Rose Society Exhibition, at Philadelphia.

March 27.—Intercollegiate Gymnastic Contest, at New York.

March 30-31.—Dog Show at St. Louis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 16.—Captured Venezuelan sailing-vessels are turned over to the United States vice-consul at Puerto Cabello.

The Venezuelan Supreme Court awards an American claimant $700,000 damages against Venezuela for annulment of a concession.

February 20.—The Venezuelan press protest against the delay of Germany and Great Britain in restoring captured ships to Venezuela.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 16.—A blue book on the Venezuelan affair is issued in London.

The Dominican Government is informed that

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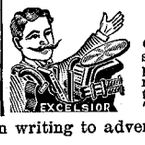

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the American claims must be settled without waiting for a commission to negotiate.

President Palma, of Cuba, signs the naval coaling-stations agreement with the United States.

February 17.—Parliament reopens; the King in his speech makes reference to Venezuelan, Turkish, and Alaskan questions.

February 18.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, on arriving at Cape Town, admits that he is less hopeful of good results from his visit.

February 19.—A joint note of the Powers, in regard to reforms in Macedonia, is handed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to be delivered to the Porte.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Venezuela are resumed.

Andrew Carnegie is reported as negotiating for a site for a "Palace of Peace" at The Hague.

February 20.—The completion of Leo XIII.'s twenty-fifth year as Pope is celebrated at Rome.

A letter is made public which is said to satisfy German churchmen as to the orthodoxy of Emperor William.

The Mexican Monetary Conference meets in Mexico City.

February 21.—Railroad workmen in Holland decide on a general strike as a protest against a proposed bill to prevent strikes.

Canada, it is said, has protested against the appointment of Senators Lodge and Turner on the Alaska Commission.

February 22.—Korea rejects the Russian demand for a railway concession.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 16.—*Senate:* The Philippine Currency and the Indian Appropriation bills are passed. The nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor is confirmed.

House: The Senate bill to amend the Railroad Safety Appliance law is passed.

February 17.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is discussed and the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill is adopted.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Panama Canal treaty.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is sent back to conference, and consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill is continued.

February 19.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed in the day and night session, the opposition being led by Senators Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Morgan, of Alabama.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed with an amendment.

February 20.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed and the Fowler Currency bill is considered. Conference reports on the bill for the protection of Presidents and the Legislative Appropriation bill are adopted.

February 21.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty is discussed.

House: Consideration of the Fowler Currency bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 16.—The President appoints George B. Cortelyou Secretary of Commerce and Labor and James R Garfield commissioner of corporations in the new department.

February 17.—A protocol providing that claims of citizens of the United States shall be settled by a commission at Caracas is signed in Washington.

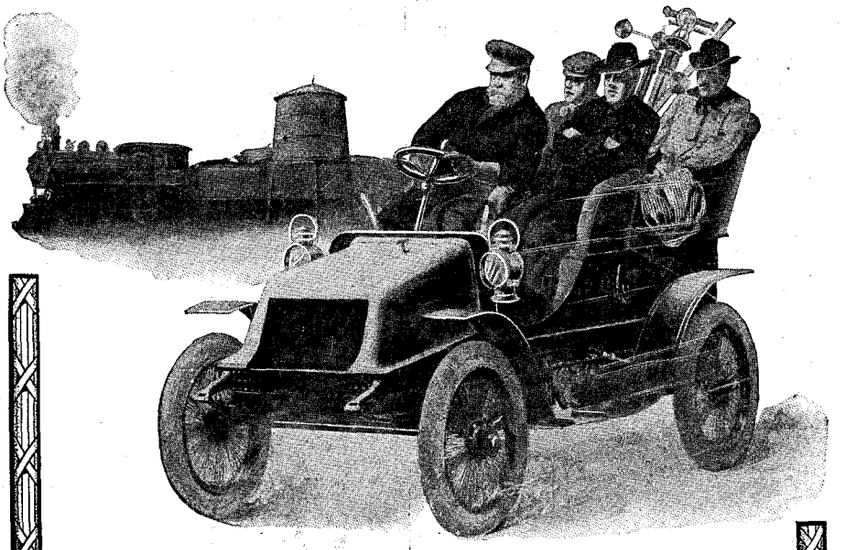
The President names the American members of the Alaskan boundary commission.

February 18.—Mr. Bowen, it is said, will not be allowed to represent Venezuela before The

"Prudential Promptness."

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has paid all the policies carried by that Company on the lives of those persons killed in the New Jersey Central Railroad disaster near Westfield on January 27th.

Of the twenty-four persons killed, six had policies in The Prudential, and that Company, immediately upon learning of the accident, notified its representatives located at Plainfield to hasten in every way possible the filing of proofs of death at the Home Office of the Company in Newark, in order to expedite the payment of the insurance money to the afflicted families.



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Lubrication is automatic; there being no oil cups or gauges to call the operator's attention from the road ahead. Transmission gears are secured within a dust-proof case and run in an oil bath. The motor, differential, water-pump, etc., are similarly encased and protected. Price of WINTON TOURING CAR, complete with two full brass side lamps, detachable tonneau, etc., $2,500.

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Hague Tribunal unless he resigns his post at Caracas.

Mr. Cortelyou takes the oath of office as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Justice Shiras resigns from the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, grants an injunction against the packers in the beef trust case.

Colonel Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, resigns.

February 19.—The Coal Strike Commission meets in Washington to begin the preparation of its report.

February 20.—*The President signs the Elkins* Anti-Rebate bill.

February 21.—President Roosevelt, in an address at the corner-stone laying of the new Army War College in *Washington, says that the* nation must be well armed to fulfil her mission as a world power.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday is generally observed.

The report of the Navy Department to the President regarding the delays in completing battle-ships is made public.

Senator Quay agrees to accept the Spooner compromise Statehood bill, provided the Democrats are satisfied.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 22.—*Philippines:* The Ladrones, under General San Miguel, have become very active in the vicinity of Manila.

CHESS.

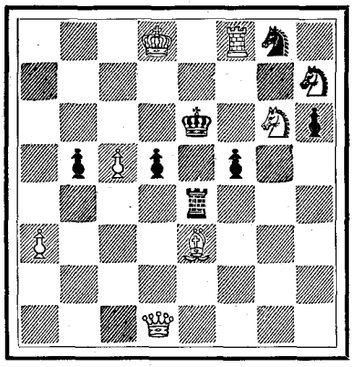
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 813.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

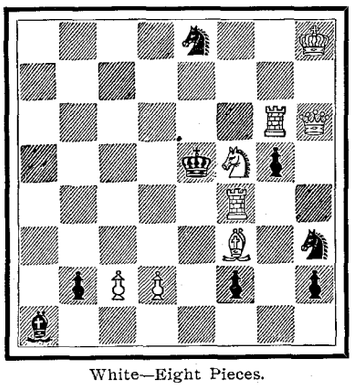
3K1Rs1; 7S; 4k1Sp; 1pPp1p2; 4r3; P3B3; 8; 3Q4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 814.

By KARL BEHTING.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

4s2K; 8; 6RQ; 4kSp1; 5R2; 5B1s; 1pPP1p1p; b7.

White mates in three moves.

Columbia

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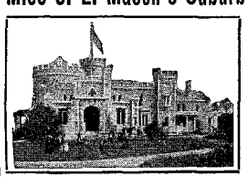

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DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, GEORGE J GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, RUFUS L. SCOTT,
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Solution of Problems.

No. 807. R (K 3)—Kt 3.

No. 808.

Q—Kt 8	Kt—R 3 ch	Q—K 6, mate
K—B 5	K x P	
.....	.....	Q—K 8, mate
	K—K 4	
.....	Q—Q Kt 8 ch	Q x Kt, mate
Kt—B 5	Kt—Q 3	
.....	.....	Q—K 8, mate
	K—K 3	
.....	Kt x P ch	P—Kt 4, mate
Kt x P	K x Kt	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

807: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans.

808: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.

Comments (807): "Ranks highly in its class for ingenious originality. A fine problem in all respects"—H. W. B.; "A good key, but lacks variety"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful"—R. G. E.; "Neat, if not over-original"—F. G.

808: "Easy, but very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Light for a first-prizer"—G. D.; "Not great or difficult. A model of economy and accuracy"—F. S. F.; "Has few real prize-qualities"—H. W. B.; "Worthy of admission to your late Tourney"—C. N. F.; "A lovely little gem; charming in setting and play"—F. G.

In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. and W. G. H. got 799-806 with the exception of 802, 803; R. G. E., 803-806; C. M. F., 803, 805; W. G. H.

Erratum: In solution of Problem (February 21) read No. 805 and No. 806, instead of 806 and 807.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

By losing his game with Marshall, and "drawing" with Tarrasch, Pillsbury is in second place. The score at time of going to press:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Teichmann	7½	2½	Mason	5½	4½
Pillsbury	7	2	Taubenhaus	4½	5½
Marco	6	3	Wolf	4½	5½
Mieses	6	4	Albin	2½	5½
Schlechter	6	4	Marshall	2½	6½
Tarrasch	6	4	Reggio	2½	6½
Maroczy	5½	3½	Moreau	0	10

Pillsbury's Latest.

In Moscow, recently, Mr. Pillsbury played *sans voir* twenty-two games simultaneously, losing only two games. Here is a specimen of his wonderful play.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	KASPARO-WITSCH. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	KASPARO-WITSCH. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	16	Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 3
3	B—B 4	Kt—B 3	17	Kt—K 4	Q—K 3
4	P—Q 4	P x P	18	K—Kt sq(e)	Kt—Q 6
5	Castles	B—B 4 (a)	19	R—K 3	P—K B 4
6	P—K 5	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 3
7	P x Kt	P x B	21	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
8	R—K sq ch	K—B sq (b)	22	Q—K 5	P—K B 3
9	B—Kt 5	P x P	23	Q—K 7	B—B 2
10	B—R 6 ch	K—Kt sq	24	K—R sq (f)	P—B 5
11	Kt x P	B x Kt (c)	25	B x P	R—K B sq (g)
12	P—Q B 3	B x P ch (d)	26	R—Kt 3 ch	B—Kt 3
13	K x B	B—B 4	27	B—R 6 wins (h)	
14	Q—B 3	B—Kt 3			

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American.

(a) This is now the usual order of moves through which the Max Lange attack is reached.

(b) B—K 3 is best.

(c) If Kt takes White moves P—Q B 3.

(d) B—K 4 is answered by Q x Q ch and P—K B 4.

(e) A necessary King move, as Black menaced Kt—Kt 5 ch.

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Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

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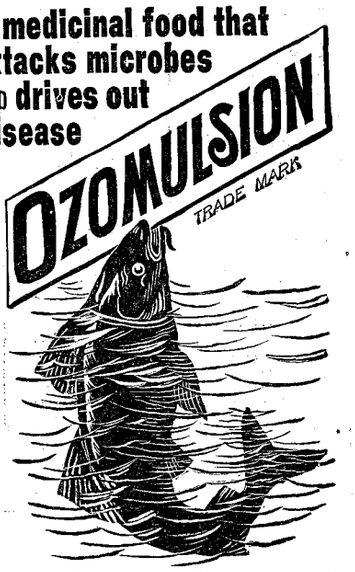
A medicinal food that attacks microbes AND drives out disease



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For weak, thin, consumptive, pale-faced people, and for those who suffer from chronic skin disease and weakness of lungs, chest or throat.

Ozomulsion is a scientific food, prepared under aseptic conditions in a modern laboratory under supervision of skilled physicians.

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will be sent by us to any address on request, so that invalids in every walk of life can test it for themselves and see what Ozomulsion will do for them. Send us your name and complete address, mentioning this paper, and the large sample free bottle will at once be sent to you by mail, prepaid. Address

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J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.
102 West 89th Street,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1903.

Ozomulsion Company, N. Y. City:

GENTLEMEN—I feel I must write you about the wonderful success I have had with your Ozomulsion.

Particularly in one case of incipient consumption. This patient came to my office in November, 1902. He was emaciated, had a constant cough, with night sweats, and all the symptoms of Phthisis Pulmonalis. A microscopical examination of the sputum showed the characteristic tubercle-bacilli.

I prescribed Ozomulsion, telling the patient when I did so, that I thought I could not help him any. Much to my surprise, the first bottle was of marked benefit to him. He has taken in all six bottles and has gained ten pounds. His cough is very slight and he feels so much better that he has gone back to his work as salesman.

I can endorse your Ozomulsion in every way. I have prescribed it in many cases of Bronchitis and in wasting diseases, where a real food was needed. One thing that impressed me was the fact that Ozomulsion did not interfere with digestion, as so many preparations of Cod Liver Oil do.

Yours truly,
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(f) Pillsbury's second *coup de repos* finishes the job, as the Rook becomes operative.

(g) R—K sq allows mate in two.

(h) A remarkable game in position play. Black is long on lumber throughout, but a cramped position gives him the death.

The Princely Expert.

Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, is one of the most brilliant amateurs in the world. The following game is one of a match played in Kiew, Russia:

	SALOUCHA. *White.*	DADIAN. *Black.*		SALOUCHA. *White.*	DADIAN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	P—K B 3	B—K B 7 !
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16	P—Q Kt 4	B—K Kt 6 ch
3	P—Q 4	P x P	17	Kt x B	P x Kt ch
4	B—Q B 4	B—Q B 4	18	K—Kt sq	B x P !
5	P—Q B 3	P—Q 3	19	P x B	Q x P
6	P x P	B—Q Kt 3	20	Q—K 2	Kt—K R 5
7	Castles	Kt—K B 3	21	P—K B 4	R x P
8	P—Q 5	Kt—K 2	22	Kt—K B 3	Kt x Kt ch
9	Kt—Q B 3	Castles	23	R x Kt	R x R
10	P—K R 3	Kt—K Kt 3	24	Q x R	Q—K R 7 ch
11	K—R 2	Kt—K R 4 !	25	K—B sq	P-K Kt 7 ch !
12	Q—Q 3	P—K B 4	26	Q x P	R—K B sq ch
13	Kt—Q 2	P—K B 5 !	27	Resigns.	
14	Kt—K 2	Q—K R 5			

International Tournaments.

Year.	*Place.*	*Winner.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
1895	Hastings	Pillsbury	16½	4½
1895	St. Petersburg	Lasker	11½	6½
1896	Nuremberg	Lasker	13½	4½
1896	Budapest	Tschigorin	8½	4½
1897	Berlin	Charousek	14½	4½
1898	Vienna	Tarrasch	28½	8½
1898	Cologne	Burn	11½	4½
1899	London	Lasker	22½	4½
1900	Paris	Lasker	14½	1½
1900	Munich	Pillsbury, Schlechter	12	3
1901	Monte Carlo	Janowski	10¼	2¾
1902	Monte Carlo	Maroczy	14¾	4¼
1902	Hanover	Janowski	13½	3½

Pillsbury played in ten of these Tournaments. The following table gives a summary of his standing:

Year.	*Place.*	*Rank.*	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
1895	Hastings	1	21	16½	4½
1895	St. Petersburg	3	18	8	10
1896	Nuremberg	3	18	12	8
1896	Budapest	3	12	7½	4½
1898	Vienna	2	37	28½	8½
1899	London	2	27	18	9
1900	Paris	2	16	12½	3½
1900	Munich	1	15	12	3
1902	Monte Carlo	2	19	14½	4½
1902	Hanover	2	17	12	5

Answers to Correspondents.

J. R. B.—Ruy Lopez is pronounced Rū'i Lō'pes.

F. O. F.—(1) Whether or not there is a player living the equal of Paul Morphy, is an open question, concerning which there are diverse opinions. Morphy was the greatest of his time; Lasker and Pillsbury are the greatest now.

(2) Pillsbury and Lasker have never played a series of match games.

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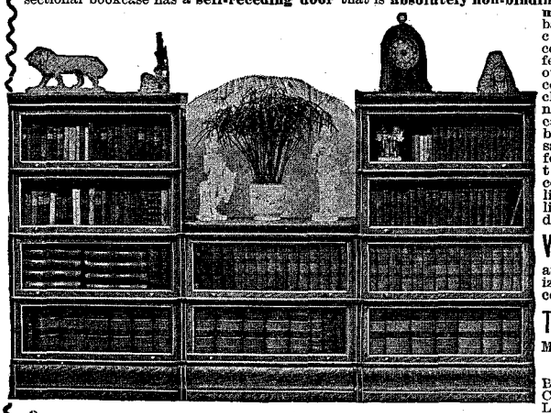

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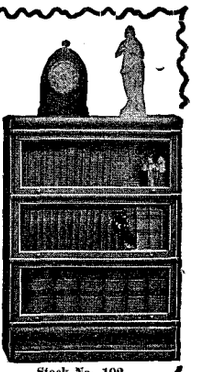

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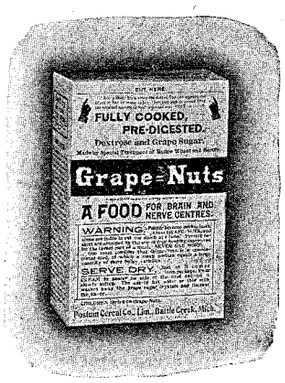

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